





## By Tim Jones

## Photograph lorries and

**From a Staff Reporter, Cardiff**

The arts group, which receives a grant of £750 a year from the South East Wales Arts Association, has submitted photographs to an exhibition depicting the strike. Some have been used as defence evidence in picket court cases.

## Leading article, page 15

A spokesman for the NUM in South Wales admitted they had received photographs from the group, but they had paid for them. "We did not need their help in identifying scab lorries, as the firms are well known to us."

oilfield to the Roosevelt power station at Barrow. The EGB is trying to build up stocks there because of the strike.

Shortage of coal in 90 primary and nursery schools in Yorkshire has meant that the Yorkshire Regional Council's education department has had to end education for 20,000 children today. Attempts will be made to continue classes part time in community centres and church halls.



**By Richard Dowden**

In a supporting message, Mr David Steel, the party leader, says: We cannot allow Britain's future security and defences to be mortgaged to pay for this vastly expensive and funda-

The pamphlet says that the cost of Trident having been put at £5.1 billion in 1980, is now between £10 billion and £13 billion.

**Cuckoo in the Nest:** The real cost of Trident. (From Liberal Party Headquarters, 11 Whitehall Place, London, SW1A 2BN).

**By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent**

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Yesterday, the Yard was unable to comment on a report that detectives were preparing a report for the Director of Public Prosecutions on allegations that a Briton being held in Cairo was involved in plans by the Gadaffi regime to kidnap dissident Libyans.

Dr O'Shea, who comes from the Spurrhill area of Birmingham, was arrested by the West Midlands police on Saturday and taken to Liverpool. Her home was reported to have been searched by police while she was on holiday in Dublin.

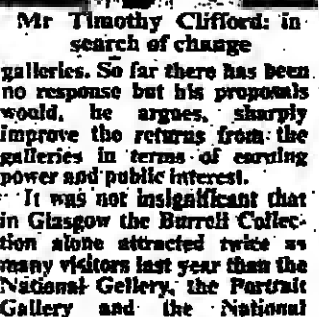
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Edinburgh 257392; Glasgow 3484121; Leeds 434466; Liverpool 2266135; Manchester 8328011.

**By Ronald Farny**

His first salvo of proposals for change has fallen on the Scottish Education Department, which funds the three



"People are actually very interested to know these

He said yesterday: "It is generally accepted that Kedleston is one of the finest historic houses in England, probably in Europe, and it merits special

rejected as "caretaker" of the home, in favour of the newly formed English Heritage Commission, which may initially be able to run it for less.

His reaction to such a prospect was that he would not want his "beautiful family home to be used as a guinea pig for a new commission which

By Julian Harland  
Political Editor

This was in the interest of conservative supporters, and of a country as a whole. If the level was exceeded, and the total of public expenditure

**By Paul Routledge**

The executive of the National Union of Journalists decided at the weekend that a package of proposals put forward by the

**The Times overseas selling prices**

Australia	Sch 29;	Belgium	B frs 60;	Canada	Can\$ 1.00
Denmark	Dkr 1.70;	Cyprus	700 milles		
France	Fr 7.00	Germany	DM 3.50		
Greece	Dr 100	Holland	Gf 3.42		
Sweden	AC 100				

198. Madras Fz 125; Morocco Dir 8.00  
 Norway Kr 8.50 Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal  
 Esc 125; Singapore S\$ 5.50 Spain Pes 170  
 Sweden Skr B 50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00  
 United Dtn 2700; USA \$ 75; Yugoslavia



## Cheap Atlantic fares set to rise 50% in travel boom as winter offer ends

By Michael Bailey  
Transport Editor

Atlantic air fares are expected to rise sharply in the spring when the cheap winter fares offer ends. By summer the cheapest fare on the big airlines, the midweek advance purchase return, is expected to rise by nearly 50 per cent as British Airways, Pan American and Trans World Airlines seek to recoup rising costs and cash in on what is expected to be a boom year for Atlantic travel, especially from the US to Britain.

At a private meeting held recently under the wing of the International Air Transport Association, the airlines are believed to have agreed to raise the current £259 advance purchase excursion fare to around £362 in April and to £384 in July.

Over a four-month period the cheap Atlantic return will have jumped from its lowest level for years to its highest. But the one-way fare, in more direct competition with the low-cost carriers People Express and Virgin Atlantic, is planned to rise more modestly. The one-way London-New York fare of £215 is expected to rise to £233 in April and £267 in July, the same as last year.

People and Virgin are both hoping to hold their one-way fares at £122 (without meals) and £129 respectively, although people admit to heavy pressure from the falling pound.

"Our fare will stay at £129 to

London-New York economy fares			
	Mid-week advance	One-way purchase return	
Summer 83	£228	£257	
Winter 83	£236	£199	
Summer 84	£245	£267	
Winter 84	£259	£215	
Jan-March 85	£259		
Summer 85 (projected)	£384	£267	

the end of March and hopefully beyond", Virgin said yesterday. "Current carryings are above forecast levels and we are expecting a very good summer."

People expects to hold its £122 fare in dollar terms but "there is considerable pressure from the accountants to raise sterling fares to bring them back into line," a spokesman said. Forward bookings are "very healthy".

British Airways declined to make predictions in view of its impending privatization, but Pan Am expects "dramatic growth" this year.

TWA expects a 10 per cent to 20 per cent growth in Atlantic traffic in 1985. Airline traffic from the United States to Britain and Europe, is nudging all-time winter records (the Press Association reports).

"Numbers are going up and up. We carried a huge number just before Christmas and while the figures have dropped a little, the lure of the bargains at sales in London is having an effect", Pan Am said.

The dollar continues to grow ever stronger against

sterling and other European currencies.

Harrods advertises its sale in New York. Airline sources believe that such a move, coupled with their own heavy advertising of low winter fares, is bound to keep up the momentum.

For British Airways, returning valuable dollars to Britain, it is particularly good business. It reported loads up by 15 per cent on flights from the US.

TWA reported from New York that its traffic was setting first quarter records. A British Airways spokesman said, "We know that at this time of the year the extra travellers are not business people, so we must assume they are tourists and that the London sales are one of the draws to them."

The airlines, which normally fly aircraft with scores of loss-making empty seats across the ocean, expect the upturn to continue as Americans find it cheaper to holiday in Europe than at home. Pan Am is planning to increase its capacity by 44 per cent in the summer.

Most travellers will come from the US rather than Europe, but one hoped-for exception is British businessmen going to the US to sell products that have become a bargain there because of the strength of the dollar.

"These people travel in the more expensive first class and business class seats, which helps our overall yield," an airline spokesman said.



Going up: More than 40 hot air balloons were at Marsh Benham, near Newbury, at the weekend for the two-day Annual International Balloon Meet (Photograph: Norman Lomax).

## Cheap EEC butter may cost up to 42p a pack

Thousands of tonnes of cut-price EEC butter will start appearing in the shops next week - but the consumer is unlikely to get the full benefit of the give-away.

Almost 40,000 tonnes of butter are to be sold cheaply as part of the EEC's attempt to reduce the mountain of dairy produce, standing at a record one million tonnes.

Consumer groups and retailers fear that the consumers could lose benefit up to £30 million because of the way the Government has ruled the butter should be priced.

According to the latest official prices, the average selling price for a 250 gramme pack of butter is 52p. The EEC subsidy should reduce it to 29p. However, Mr Michael Jopling, Minister for Agriculture, and his officials have ruled that butter sells for 65p a pack, the highest price paid anywhere in Britain.

With the subsidy, the ministry's price is reduced to 42p and that is the figure Mr Jopling has ordered should be the maximum selling price.

Retailers and consumer groups have expressed concern that the packers and manufacturers could gain up to £520 a tonne if they stick to the ministry's figure rather than use the prices prevalent in the high street.

If they do not pass on any of the benefit, they stand to earn more than £20.3 million.

Concern has also been expressed at the timing of the launch. In most other EEC countries the cheap butter was made available before Christmas. In the Irish Republic it was sold for 25p a pack and in West Germany packs were free.

The trade in Britain, however, is understood to have put pressure on the farm minister for a January launch, arguing that pre-Christmas sales of butter are traditionally high while the first few weeks of the new year are the worst.

## Britain slow to use home banking

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

British banks must make a positive decision on home banking, according to an international survey which shows that the UK's response to the technology has been sluggish and coy.

The survey conducted by Banking Technology, an international publication on electronic banking, concludes that British banks have scarcely begun to offer services which could be provided on these systems. Either by using a specially adapted television set which receives information over the airwaves or by having their television sets connected to a cable network, viewers can

conduct transactions from home.

The survey concludes: "Of the big four clearers, only the Midland has committed itself to a proper trial, and that is on a closed internal system. The Nottingham Building Society, Bank of Scotland Homelink service, the first home banking service to be launched in the UK, has been shy of revealing results."

Germany and France, according to the survey, are moving rapidly towards using the technology on a large scale. Unexpectedly, the US response to home banking is poor.

KEY PLAYERS IN HOME BANKING		
SERVICE	OPERATORS	NO OF USERS
US		
Appraise	VideoFinancial Services for 11 Florida banks	850
Bankshare	Huntington National Bank Ohio	n/a
Companion-at-Home	NCR Universal Credit Union	150
Day & Night Video	First Interstate Bank, Los Angeles	250
Banking		
Direct Access	Citibank, New York	1,000
Home Banking	Bank of America, California	15,000
Home Banking	ADP for 16 subscriber banks	1,200
Interchange		
Home Teller	Madison National Bank, Washington	850
Promio	Chemical Bank, New York and franchisees	10,000
Vista Banc	Toledo Trust, Ohio	150
Canada		
Grassroots Home Banking	Bank of Montreal	500
France		
Major banks	via Teletel national videotext system	320,000 Minimal terminals in place
Germany		
Verbraucher Bank		4,000 customers
Deutsche Bank	via Bildschirmtext	10,000 terminals in place
Postel Giro Bank		20,000 B text terminals in place
Saving banks		
UK		
Homelink	Nottingham Building Society (via Prestel)	n/a (47,000 Prestel terminals in place)
	Midland Bank (own system)	1,000 customers

Sources: International Videotext News, Arden Communications Inc, Videotext 84 International, Online Publications.

## Panic theory in Constantinou shooting death

By Stewart Tendler  
Crime Reporter

Aristos Constantinou, the businessman shot dead on New Year's Day in his Hampstead home, may have been killed deliberately after his attackers wounded him in panic.

At the weekend the police said Mr Constantinou, aged 40, head of the clothing firm, was shot seven times with a small-calibre gun, apparently as he tried to flee from burglars.

The police do not know if the weapon, which fired Italian ammunition rarely seen in this



Mr Constantinou: shot seven times.

country, was a revolver or an automatic pistol. The gunman, may have fired all the rounds in his weapon and then reloaded.

Up to £50,000 thought to include takings from shops, was taken from a safe in the house, but foreign currency in a second safe was untouched. Several servants were in the large house, but were unaware of what was happening.

## Poker players robbed by armed gang

Three raiders, armed with a sawn-off shotgun, a knife and blackjack, escaped with £7,000 after holding up a poker game in the Irish Republic early yesterday.

An off-duty detective, Mr Louis Browne, who was watching the game, in a house about eight miles from Rosecommon town, was taken hostage. He was found unharmed in a field about 30 miles away.

One of the card players tried to take on the gang with a chair but was deterred by a shot fired through the living room ceiling. Police said the raiders were in their twenties and had Northern Irish accents. The nine people in the room were robbed and the kitty taken.

## Parents doubt hospital account of son's malaria

The parents of a boy who was inexplicably stricken with malaria have been told that he could have been bitten by a contagious mosquito while having blood tests at a hospital.

Mark Smith, aged 15, spent almost an hour in a treatment room with an Asian boy suffering from the disease. But his father, Mr Jim Smith, of Ermsford Grange, Coventry, said yesterday: "We are not satisfied that Mark was infected by an insect."

After meeting hospital officials, Mr Smith, a departmental manager, said: "The only other possibility is that it happened through blood transfusion." The boy developed a high temperature and tremors 11

## Hunt for gun gang after pub raid

Police were last night hunting a gang of masked armed raiders who held up a public house and attacked and robbed customers.

Six youths burst into the bar of the Half Way House at High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, near closing time on Saturday night, brandishing a sawn-off shot gun, a revolver, knives and wielding baseball bats. They demanded cash from the till and customers' wallets and jewellery. They fled after four minutes.

The landlord, Mr Martin Kelly, aged 34, was collecting glasses in the lounge bar when the gang burst in. He said: "It was terrifying. By the time I had got to the other end of the pub the robbers had gone."

## Embalmed find

An inquest will be held today at Lowestoft police station on Mrs Ivy Whiting, aged 90, whose embalmed body was kept in a house in Bridge Street, Framlington, near Ipswich, for six months, before it was discovered by the police. Her daughter, Miss Hazel Whiting, is receiving hospital treatment.

## Demolition delay

Conservation groups, including the Victorian Society, the Ancient Monuments Society and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, have won a stay of demolition for the 100-year-old St Charles Home almshouses at Lower Bellingham, near Hereford, which were designed by Pugin.

## Search for wife

A hundred people joined 50 police yesterday in the search for Mrs Myfanwy Jones, aged 48, who went missing after visiting friends a mile away from her home, The Crescent, in Colwyn, Clwyd, on Friday.

## Fire baby dies

Shantelle Elliott, aged six months, died in hospital early yesterday, 12 hours after firemen had rescued her from a blazing terrace house, in Rock Street, Sheffield, south Yorkshire.

## Coalman shot

A coal merchant, aged 63, of Lisburn, co Antrim, was ill in hospital last night after he was shot at his doorstep by one of two men attempting a hold-up.

## Transplant death

Mr Alan Hutchinson, aged 51, from Loftus, Cleveland, who had a heart transplant operation at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, on December 8, died yesterday.

## Cabinet ignored cancer link with smoking

By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

The Cabinet was first told of the link between smoking and lung cancer in a report from the Government Actuary thirty years ago.

The report was accompanied by expert advice that young people should be warned of the danger. But no action was taken because of the tax revenues from cigarettes and a £250,000 grant to the Medical Research Council from the Tobacco Industry. Fifteen years elapsed before measures were introduced to discourage smoking through restrictions on advertising.

The decision to ignore the

evidence is disclosed among the official documents released under the 30-year rule at the Public Record Office.

The report of an official committee, chaired by the Government Actuary, was discussed by the Cabinet's home affairs committee on February 5, 1954. The report concluded "a real association between smoking and cancer of the lung was firmly established; and the connection was causal."

Mr Iain McLeod, the Minister of Health, said that "there was no doubt in his own mind that a relationship between smoking and lung cancer had

been established", according to the cabinet minutes.

Mr John Boyd-Carpenter, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, emphasized the importance of tobacco tax.

Lord Salisbury doctored "whether it would be proper for the Medical Research Council to accept the tobacco companies' offer of money for research". Mr Boyd-Carpenter felt that it might be embarrassing to refuse the grant.

Discussing the timing of a statement, Mr McLeod said: "From the point of view of the tobacco companies it would be convenient if the announcement in Parliament could be made

before February 16th, so that a reference to the latter could be included in the annual report of the Imperial Tobacco Company."

The statement to the House

skated over the alarming scientific evidence. After quoting the Committee's main findings, Mr McLeod said, in Commons, on February 12th: "I would draw attention to the fact that there is so far no firm evidence of the way in which smoking may cause lung cancer or of the extent to which it does so. We must look to the results of research and its vigorous pursuit to determine further action."

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## Labour's charter to raise standards at all-in schools

By David Lister, of The Times Educational Supplement

The Labour Party is working on a programme to raise standards in comprehensive schools.

It will call for changes in the curriculum and will surprise some party members by also recommending more home work.

The "achievement charter" will be launched in the spring in time for the county council elections in May, which the party believes education will be a key issue.

Mr. Giles Radice, Labour's education spokesman, said at the weekend that higher standards of teaching and learning had to be a top priority.

He said: "It is sometimes asserted by people who ought to know better that British socialists don't care about standards. I want to nail that lie."

The Labour Party has always been a party of high educational standards, not just for the few but for the many. It is often forgotten that under the selective systems only 25 per cent of children went to grammar schools.

But he told the meeting in Cambridge of the National Council for Educational Standards that despite the success of comprehensive schools, with numbers of examination passes continuing to rise, too many children were still not achieving their potential.

The Labour programme will call for a common curriculum, which is balanced between subject areas, giving as much emphasis to practical problem solving as to theory and also a system of assessment which motivates rather than deters. It will also call on schools to be more welcoming to parents and to take home work more seriously.

Mr. Radice told the conference: "An imaginative home

work policy would be the equivalent of an extra term's work a year and would also keep parents involved and interested in their children's progress."

Professor Arthur Pollard, visiting professor at the University of Buckingham and formerly professor of English at Hull University, told the conference that he had had to set up a basic English grammar course for English honours undergraduates at Hull. Some of the school leavers had come to study English at university without knowing what a subject or object was, he said.

Dr. Roger Scruton, reader in philosophy at Birkbeck College, London University, said his college had also had to run remedial courses in certain subjects. "History and art students have to do a course," he said. "To make up for the fact that they have no history, no modern languages, no knowledge of biblical studies and no conception of culture."

"On the whole," Dr. Scruton said, "university teachers do think there has been a radical decline in standards."

Professor Brian Cox, of Manchester University, said higher education courses should be four years long with every student taking a compulsory course in English.

Professor Cox, president of the council and one of the authors of the original education Black Papers in the late 1960s, also called on Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to stop cutting numbers in polytechnics and universities. He said it was ridiculous to do that with so many young people without jobs.

Anne Sefer, page 14



Cutlers Walk (above and top right), and Victoria Park, Hackney east London, where landscape art has been revived (Photographs: Dod Miller).

## Landscape designers move into the working world

By David Nicholson-Lord

The British art of landscape design, neglected since the great days of Capability Brown and his Victorian successors, is undergoing a renaissance as the country faces up to a growing burden of dereliction and the need to reclaim despoiled land.

For 150 years, from the works of William Kent to Sir Joseph Paxton, Britain led the world in creating landscapes. A new generation of designers is now moving from the parks and gardens of the gentry into housing, office and industry.

The newly published *London Land-*

*scape Guide* features favourite established landscapes such as the royal parks, Kew Gardens and Paxton's designs at Crystal Palace, where huge model dinosaurs and pterosaurs still crunch and prong among lakes and islands designed 130 years ago for the Great Exhibition.

But the 51 landscapes recommended to visitors also include linear parks reclaimed from disused waterways, an indoor courtyard in Courtis Bank on the Strand, the conversion of the old East India Company's premises in the City into spacious landscaped offices and at Surrey Docks, the creation of a natural

woodland valley among the hooses.

The guide, published by the Landscape Institute, is the first in a series that will cover the country. Mr. Tom Turner, its joint editor, sees its publication as evidence of the reawakening interest in landscape art, the only art, he says, in which England's contribution has been decisive and pre-eminent.

One reason for that, he says, is the growth of environmentalism and the concern for "whole" environments - trees, water and plants as well as buildings. As the Liverpool garden

festival showed, landscape architects had a vital role to play.

Those involved in describing and classifying landscapes hope that it will result in the same legal protection now given to listed buildings.

A step along this road was the publication this month of a register of more than 700 historic parks and gardens in 10 counties, the first part of a countrywide exercise by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission, designed to protect famous designed landscapes. However it only lists pre-1939 landscapes, excluding much of the ambitious new work.

## Business lunches a nine-day occupation

British business people spend the equivalent of nine full working days each year entertaining colleagues and contacts over lunch, according to a report, *Efficiency at Work*, out today.

The study, commissioned by British Telecom Radiopaging, found that business lunching was on the decline, particularly in larger companies, although it still took up about one and a half hours a week, on top of normal meal breaks.

Only a third of the 500 business people interviewed considered that business lunches were effective in cost and time. Most of the 250 who said that they took expensive lunches, described these as essentially social meetings.

Business people complained that their chief frustration was being frequently without means of communication. Two-thirds of those interviewed said that failure to get in touch with others was their main difficulty, while 20 per cent said that being able to be contacted oneself was a problem.

Just over half the people surveyed claimed to be more productive now than a year ago. The Midlands emerged as the most productive area, with 61 per cent of those interviewed noting an increase in productivity, against 58 per cent of northerners, and 56 per cent in the south.

The report is used as a launch for Message Master, described as British Telecom's "most sophisticated radiopager yet", and said to receive messages of up to 70 characters, practically anywhere in the United Kingdom.

## Telecom's bill system unfair, watchdog claims

Ofel (Office of Telecommunications), watchdog of the telephone industry, is considering action to prevent British Telecom from integrating the bill for its radiopaging with its normal telephone service.

The corporation launches its new alpha-numeric radiopager service today. Professor Bryan Carsberg, director-general of Ofel, is concerned that savings in administrative costs - one bill instead of two - and the marketing psychology of sending one bill could give BT an unfair advantage over its smaller competitors.

Ofel is also in the process of drawing up an acceptable code of practice to ensure that British Telecom adequately safeguards customer confidentiality. Telecom submitted a draft code last November as required by the conditions of its licence, but Ofel found it inadequate.

Professor Carsberg says in a statement: "Should it not prove possible to reach agreement I shall have to consider the use of my powers to obtain a set of adequate safeguards, and, as the last resort, seeking an amendment of the licence."

## Rabbi fights dismissal in industrial court

By Sheila Beardsall

A rabbi dismissed for allegedly neglecting his members and making offensive remarks from the pulpit will be fighting his case before an industrial tribunal today.

The sudden dismissal of Rabbi Clifford Cohen, aged 36, after nine years' service has split the congregation of Southgate progressive synagogue to north London. Mr. Cohen was handed his letter of dismissal after a meeting of the synagogue council last February at the start of his four months' sabbatical.

"It was a total and utter shock", Mr. Cohen said. "I had just bought a house to be nearer the synagogue and was due to spend the sabbatical studying at home."

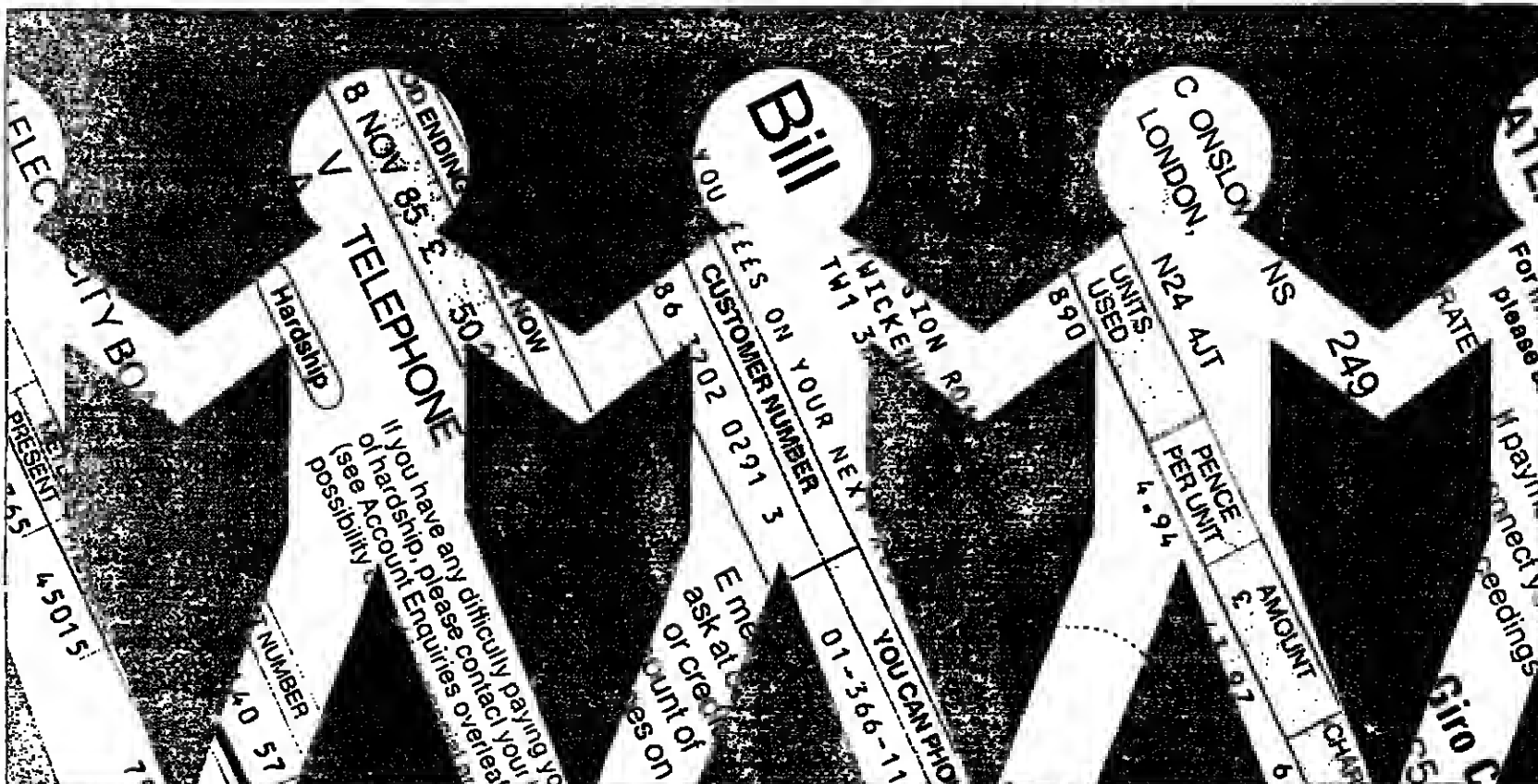
The letter referred to neglect of members and to offensive

remarks made from the pulpit but did not specify precisely what was being referred to.

Between 20 and 30 members of the congregation have left and backed Mr. Cohen during his campaign against the dismissal.

"Internally within the synagogue a section of the membership demanded an extraordinary general meeting to debate a motion that I should be reinstated or to debate a second motion that the council should resign", Mr. Cohen said. "At the meeting the motion that I should be reinstated was voted on and rejected by 160 votes to 132."

Mr. Jonathan Whyte, chairman of the synagogue's council, and Miss Hilda Schindler, its president, refused to comment.



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## Register of MPs' interests: 1

# Parkinson joined boards of nine companies after leaving Cabinet

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the former Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has picked up nine directorships since he left the Government in 1983.

He is now listed as director of Aldenham School, Babcock International, Counter Products Marketing, Parkinson Hart Securities, Save and Prosper Group, Sports Aid Foundation, Tarmac, Vanwell Data Systems, and Jarvis (Hampden) Holdings, and has shareholdings worth more than 1 per cent of the issued share capital in the last two companies.

But Mr Parkinson's boardroom good fortune is not reflected elsewhere in the current edition of the register, updated to the start of the Christmas recess.

While there were 390 directorships registered by 178 MPs a year ago, there are only 388 directorships held by 179 MPs now. There has been only one addition to the Commons list of Lloyd's members - for which candidates require free assets worth in excess of £100,000 - Mr John Maples, Conservative MP for Lewisham West, becomes the forty-eighth name.

There have been some additional directorships registered in the past year. Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, Conservative, Birmingham

The House of Commons Register of Members' Interests is being updated for publication next month. ANTHONY BEVINS, political correspondent, takes a preliminary look at the computerized printout which is available in the House.

Selly Oak, has become a director of Birmid-Quilcast; Mr Roger Freeman, Conservative, Kettering, has joined the board of McCormick International Investment; and Mr Denis Howell, Labour, Birmingham Small Heath, has become a director of Wembley Stadium Co.

However, the growth industry for MPs would appear to be in the blurred areas of consultancy.

Mr Robert Jackson, Conservative, Wantage, has become an adviser to Lazard Brothers and Co. in addition to his consultancy with Merck, Sharp & Dohme (Pharmaceuticals) and with the Brewer's Society, where he has been joined as a consultant by Mr Neil Hamilton, Conservative, Tatton.

Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative, Bury St Edmunds, is perhaps better known as parliamentary consultant to the Police Federation, but he has taken on an additional consultancy, to the Federation of Scale and Weighing Machine Manufacturers. He also registers two

new directorships, including the exotic-sounding In the Pink (Newmarket).

Mr John Gora, Conservative, Hendon North, a public relations consultant, has added the Alfred Marks Group to his list of clients, and Sir Anthony Grant, Conservative, Cambridgehire South-West, is now working for Harclay Bank.

Mr Peter Arcler, Warwick West, Labour's shadow Cabinet spokesman on Northern Ireland, lists himself as constitutional consultant to Good Relations (Public Affairs), a company which advises clients on public sector lobbying.

There are evidently many companies which feel the need for their own advisers in the Commons. Price Waterhouse has taken on Mr John Watts, Conservative, Slough, as its adviser and he has also become consultant to Rank Hovis McDougall.

Holidays, leisure, travel and services also feature strongly in the list of consultancies.

Tomorrow: MPs' travel.



Bishop's move: Ryan Williams, aged 10, who returns to school today after spending Christmas as a bishop. His month as diocesan head of his local church, St Nicholas's, in Bournemouth, revived a medieval tradition among churches named after the patron saint of children.

## Scots pupils face exam disruption in teachers' pay action

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Scottish teachers will be balloted today on whether to refuse to undertake administrative tasks essential to preparing their pupils for this year's public examinations.

That step, which could have serious consequences for secondary school pupils and is unprecedented in Scotland, or for that matter in England and Wales, comes after three weeks of rolling strikes disrupted Scottish schools before Christmas.

At issue is a demand by Scottish teacher unions for an independent salaries review. If the ballot goes the way of recent ballots, and leads to widening of the action, such things as assessments of pupils and oral examinations will not take place.

During the next few weeks Scottish schools will again be closed or disrupted by the Educational Institute of Scotland, the biggest Scottish teachers' organization, which has 41,000 members in schools.

This term's action is the result of a ballot held before Christmas which had 86 per cent of secondary school members and 63.7 per cent of primary members voting for widening the action. Militancy in Scottish classrooms is growing fast.

The roots of the dispute go back to last April when Scottish teachers accepted a 4.5 per cent pay increase. Almost half of

the institute members wanted to reject it, so there was a determination that a bigger rise should be sought in 1984-85.

Both the institute and other unions decided to ask for a salary review and a working party into the increased workload of teachers. To that end the institute decided to boycott new curriculum development, of which there is a considerable amount north of the border.

That boycott was considered to be effective. It has held up the introduction of the micro-computer in schools and the new assessments in Scotland of individual pupils. Teachers refused to do any in-service training.

Meanwhile Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, had not yet replied to the request for a salary review. The teachers thought he was delaying unnecessarily and said that if he did not respond industrial action would be taken in December.

As a result there was a national one-day strike in December which closed schools, and strikes on a regional basis. In the middle of the month Mr Younger replied. He said that the request for a salary review would have to go back to the negotiating committee and would also look at conditions of service.

Mr John Pollock, general secretary of the institute says that the Minister's reply has made his members angrier.

## Expert teams join fraud inquiry unit

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A fraud investigation unit, combining the talents of the police, lawyers and accountants, is to begin operations in the next few weeks.

The unit, the Fraud Investigation Group, has been operating on an ad hoc basis for 18 months. Last summer Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that a permanent team would be formed.

The team, based in the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, is being formed and starts work later this month. One of its first investigations will cover allegations of bribery at the Property Service Agency.

The systems, similar to the task force concept much used in the United States, is intended to streamline the handling of large and complicated cases. The group will be under the control of a senior official of the DPP's office, who will be answerable to Sir Thomas Hetherington, the DPP.

The team will include civil servants, seconded from the Department of Trade and Industry, several specialist accountants and legal experts from the DPP's office.

Evidence last year from the police to the Roskill committee examining the future of fraud prosecutions laid emphasis on the work the group could do in the early stages of investigations.

The evidence, presented by Sir Kenneth Newman, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, on behalf of the Association of Chief Police Officers,

said there had been criticism of the delays, irrelevance and complexity of the work prepared by police officers preparing a case before fraud charges.

"Such a problem," according to the evidence, "has been recognized for some years and the concept of the Fraud Investigation Group evolved precisely for the purpose of identifying the most productive areas of investigation with joint consultation on the evidence, its relevance and weight."

The evidence noted that the system was at an early stage, its first prosecution as an ad hoc group collapsed, and time would prove its virtues.

Up to 30 staff will be involved with the group. The aim is to provide police with direction as they investigate, indicating sources of evidence. It would speed up the practice where the police often submit reports to the DPP's staff at the end of investigations, only to find that the lawyers argue against a prosecution for lack of sufficient evidence or call for fresh inquiries.

The group comes into being at a time when the Roskill committee is hearing evidence about ways of improving the sometimes laborious and unfruitful prosecution of key fraud cases. It was born from discussions between the law officers, the Department of Trade, the Home Office and the Treasury.

The group will handle large commercial frauds and also serious malpractices within the City and its institutions.

## Sabotage alert to hunts

Masters of Britain's 320 packs of hounds were warned yesterday to be on guard against a new weapon in the armoury of hunt saboteurs.

Officials are convinced the anti-hunt brigade is luring hounds away from the main pack, snatching them, and claiming to have rescued them from death on main roads or railway lines.

Mr Brian Toow, for the Masters of Foxhound Association, said "the saboteurs' initiative was in evidence in the New Forest and the West Country."

The New Forest hunt was in the news last January when hounds killed two deer as a result, it is claimed, of harassment of the hounds by saboteurs.

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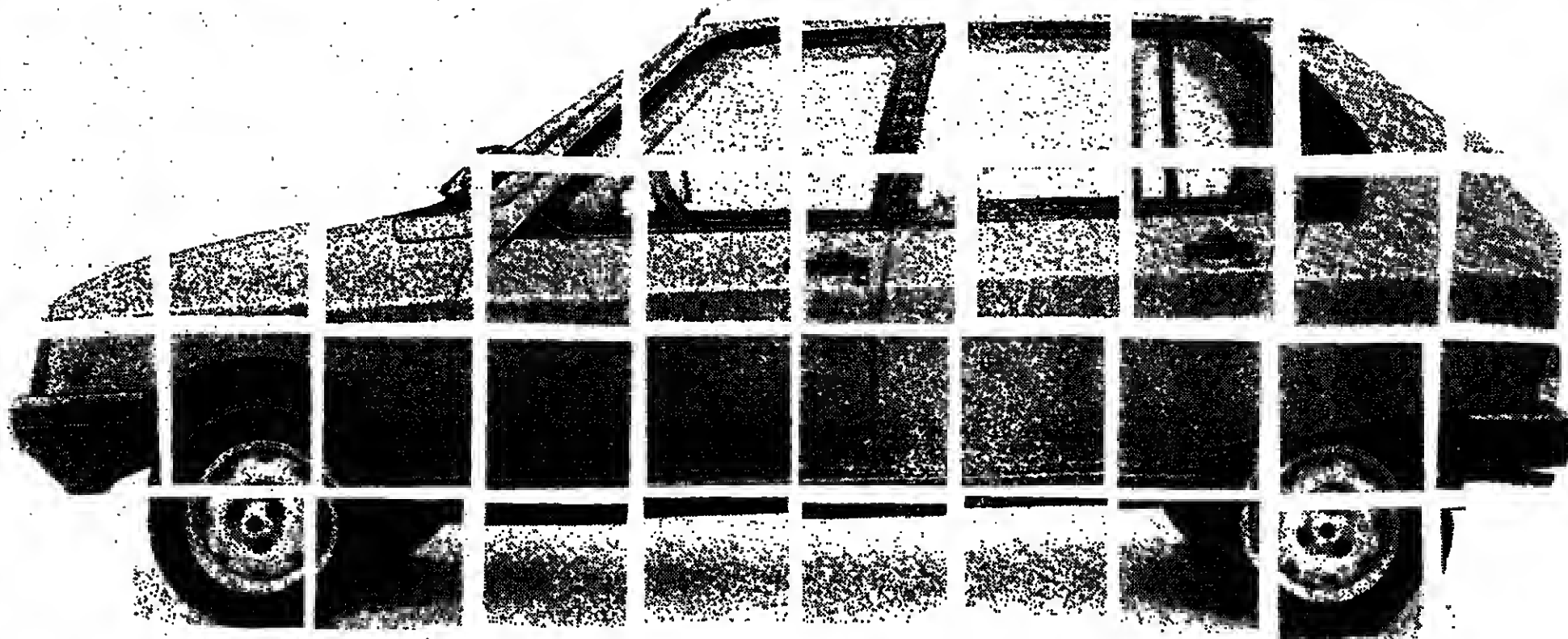
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Visit to workers' Block 88A becomes 'one of the most depressing in my lifetime'

## Soweto migrants hostel shocks Senator Kennedy

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg

Senator Edward Kennedy ended the first full day of his South African tour yesterday, stepping gingerly through the slime and filth of a migrant workers' hostel in Soweto to the total bewilderment of the inmates who clearly wondered what they had done to merit such attention.

The Senator arrived in a limousine at the Nancefield hostel, a series of single-story barracks housing thousands of Zulus and the worst and most dilapidated in Soweto. Behind him stretched a half-mile cavalcade of cars and buses carrying the other six members of his family visiting South Africa with him, his aides and security staff and a frenzied claque of media.

"What's going on? What are you doing here? Is this for television?" a young Zulu asked. Told that an important politician from America had arrived, the man shrugged and said: "I've heard of him."

Senator Kennedy ducked into Block 88A where 16 men share three rooms, each about four yards square and, standing on the bare concrete floor, peered around the gloom. There was no electric light and the windows were caked with grime.

After talking for a few

minutes to some of the men, he stepped out and walked across to the ablution block where he and his sister, Mrs Joan Kennedy Smith, and his daughter, Kara, examined the washing facilities. Then, alone, Senator Kennedy went round the back and into a stinking toilet. Clearly distressed, the Senator called the media in a circle round him.

"Here in this camp is one of the most depressing, despairing visits made to any facility in my lifetime," he said. "Here individuals are caught between trying to provide for their families or living with their families."

"I don't know of any other place in the world where that kind of harsh, difficult choice has to be made by any people who believe in family life, who believe in children, who care about children having the opportunity of being with their fathers and mothers. I find it appalling."

Earlier, Senator Kennedy and his family attended mass in St Pius' Roman Catholic church in the Mofolo district of Soweto close to the home of Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Anglican Bishop-elect of Johannesburg and Nobel Peace Prize winner, where he had spent the night.

After Mass, the party visited



Seeing for himself: Senator Kennedy talks to a migrant worker in a Soweto hostel during a visit which he described as one of the most distressing of his life.

three Soweto families in their small "matchbox" homes, spending about 15 minutes in each house. He said he had encountered "some of the most courageous, bravest, warmest men, women and children I have met anywhere." Their overwhelming concern, he said, was for higher quality education aid for change to be brought about peacefully.

Apart from the places he stopped at, there was no massive turnout to watch the Kennedy progress and the Senator remarked that he had also seen the other side of the

story when supporters of the Black Consciousness Azanian People's Organization (Azapo) demonstrated against his visit at Johannesburg airport on Saturday night. He called it an example of the polarization that takes place "when peaceful change is made impossible or difficult."

Azapo has condemned the Senator's visit because it says that like that of his brother, Robert, in 1966 it is designed solely to serve his own political ends in the United States.

As Senator Kennedy emerged into the main airport concourse about two dozen Azapo demonstrators brandishing posters shouted: "Kennedy go home." The Senator, accustomed as any politician is to a bit of heckling, was unruffled but airport police reacted violently, tearing into the demonstrators, ripping up their posters and temporarily detaining nine of them.

Some television crews who had flown in from New York on the same aircraft could hardly believe their luck. A local journalist watching the scene as the police waded in, sighed wearily: "Will they ever learn?"

## Namibia issue heads Howe-Mugabe talks

From Jan Raath, Harare

British Foreign Secretary, today will have what are expected to be important but undramatic discussions here with Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister.

He arrived here on Saturday on the first leg of a three-nation African tour that is largely to allow him to familiarize himself with a region in which he has not been intimately involved. He leaves here on Tuesday for Zambia and Kenya.

Sources said Mr Mugabe and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British Foreign Secretary, today will have what are expected to be important but undramatic discussions here with Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister.

Mr Mugabe is expected to be urging Sir Geoffrey to use

Britain's influence as a world power to put pressure on South Africa to both speed up progress to Namibian independence and to express Britain's distaste with apartheid. The sources said Mr Mugabe was unlikely to press Britain to institute economic sanctions against South Africa.

On Namibia, Sir Geoffrey has already said privately here that he has been asked to suggest to Mr Mugabe that he take a less radical stance with the American Government which is now the sole mediator between South Africa and its black-ruled neighbours on the Namibian impasse.

Sources said he felt "obliged" to do this, in view of Britain's close relationship with the American administration.

## Moscow apology for drone cheers up Scandinavians

From Olli Kirjonen, Helsinki

The unprecedented speed with which the Russians apologised for the misdirected missile - or "drone" as Moscow called it - which flew through Norwegian air space and crashed in Finland last week, has been greeted warmly in Scandinavian countries.

Observers agree that the apology was a genuine attempt by Moscow to prevent any additional difficulties arising at today's discussions in Geneva on arms reduction between the American Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko. But they also feel that the Russians are trying to lessen tension in the Nordic countries caused by alleged Soviet submarines which, over the past year and a half, have been sighted off the coast of Norway.

The prompt Russian reaction is also seen as a sign that Soviet information practices are being modernized to avoid public relations disasters like the aftermath of the shooting down of the Korean airliner in 1983. However, the incident has underlined the problems created by the new missiles and Norway, Sweden and Finland are once again carefully studying the performance of their own air defence. Should no arms reduction agreement be reached, all three countries are certain to be forced to invest heavily in air defence.

OSCE: Norwegian aircraft were scrambled 271 times in 1984 to intercept Soviet planes off northern Norway, almost double the 1983 figure. Reuters reports: A defence ministry spokesman said the increase was probably caused by improved Norwegian detection equipment, and not by an increase in Soviet flights.

## Ozal sacks minister in reshuffle

From Kasit Gurdilek, Ankara

The Turkish Government was rocked at the weekend by a reshuffle triggered by the forced resignation of Mr Ismail Ozdogar, Minister of State, accused by the Prime Minister of "serious corruption".

Mr Ozdogar was replaced by Mr Cemal Buyukbas, who handed over his energy portfolio to Mr Sadi Turan, another State Minister, and by Mr Turgut Ozal, the Prime Minister. Mr Turgut Mustafa Tinnaz Tinnaz, a deputy of the ruling Motherland Party, was promoted to ministerial rank to fill the state ministry vacancy.

The reshuffle came less than three months after the replacement of the finance and interior ministers to end a damaging feud over the investigation of a major customs scandal.

When the resignation of Mr Ozdogar, a protégé of the Prime Minister, was announced on Saturday "health reasons" were given as the cause.

But the move triggered speculation that it might be the result of a persistently reported power struggle between fundamentalist and nationalist factions within the Motherland Party.

This forced the Prime Minister to late that night to announce that the Justice Ministry had been ordered to investigate "serious allegations of corruption against the former state minister".

Mr Ozdogar denied any involvement in irregularities, but the Prime Minister said yesterday he had requested the resignation to enable investigation of the charges, without elaborating on their nature.

Meanwhile, 40 Motherland Party deputies headed by Mr Halil Sivgin, a deputy party chairman and reputed leader of the ultra-nationalist faction, tabled a motion for a parliamentary investigation.

## Gay's killer freed but under threat

From Ivor Davis, San Francisco

After spending only six years in prison for the killing of two people, one of them the Mayor of San Francisco, Dan White, became a free man yesterday. The former policeman and fireman, aged 38, successfully completed his parole and is now free to travel wherever he likes and where he wants.

In 1979 a jury convicted him of involuntary manslaughter rather than first degree murder after police reported that he had shot George Moscone, the Mayor, and a homosexual official at City Hall. Mr White's lawyers argued that his capacity for premeditated murder was diminished by severe depression - a condition that a psychiatrist blamed at least in part, on him eating sugary snacks known as "twinkies". The "twinkies defence" led the state legislature to abolish diminished capacity as a court defence.

The San Francisco Examiner reported yesterday that there were rumours that Mr White, who has been living at a secret address in southern California, while finishing his one-year parole might move back to San Francisco, where militant homosexuals have threatened his life.

The light sentence outraged homosexuals in San Francisco who rioted after the verdict. This has been the theme of at least three books, two dramas and a film on the life of Harvey Milk, the man shot with the Mayor. He was the first openly homosexual politician to be elected to an important office.

Mr White, since being paroled, has kept a very low profile. His wife gave birth to a baby girl on December 10. This was the second child born to the couple since Mr White was sentenced for the killings. They now have three children.

## Gas leak at factory in Kerala

Delhi (AFP, Reuters) - More than 45 employees of a textile factory in the southern Indian state of Kerala were taken to hospital after inhaling chlorine gas, the United News of India agency reported.

The agency said 42 people were still in hospital, recovering from the effects of the poisonous gas which leaked on Friday from the process section of the Madurai Coats Factory.

The Government has ordered an inquiry into the accident. Meanwhile, The Times of India said at least four villages in western Gujarat state had been affected by a gas leak from a chemical factory.

## Drug suspects flown to US

Washington (Reuters) - Four alleged international drug traffickers were extradited from Columbia to the United States, at the weekend in a secret operation, the US Attorney-General Mr William French Smith, announced.

The four fugitives, who face charges of conspiring to distribute cocaine, were flown from Bogota to Florida in a Colombian plane. It was the first extradition of drug suspects from Columbia under a new treaty.

## Model murdered

New York (Reuters) - Sarah Lantos, a 29-year-old model for top Milan and Paris fashion houses, has been identified as one of three murder victims found in a Manhattan apartment block. The others were a Hungarian-born male photographer and a woman artist.

## Bulow retrial

Providence, Rhode Island (Reuters) - Claus von Bulow will be retried on April 20 on charges that he twice tried to murder his heiress wife. Rhode Island's Supreme Court overturned his 1982 conviction after ruling that some evidence was gathered improperly.

## Policemen die

Muscat (Reuters) - Twenty-five Omani policemen died when their bus collided with a petrol tanker on a desert road to the oil settlement of Fahud, 175 miles south-west of Muscat.

## Dissidents freed

Vienna (Reuters) - Seven leading members of the Charter 77 human rights group, detained in Prague last Thursday before the eighth anniversary of the charter's publication, have been released.

## Peru skirmish

Ayacucho, Peru (Reuters) - Ten Indian peasants and four Maoist Shining Path guerrillas were killed in a clash high in the Andes. Twenty villagers were injured in the fighting in the Mancheta area.

## Widow dies

Santiago (Reuters) - Matilde Urrutia, widow of Chile's Nobel prize-winning poet Pablo Neruda, has died of cancer in Santiago at the age of 70. She was the poet's third wife.

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## Lonely village bachelors advertise for brides

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

All the men of marriageable age in an isolated Aragon village in northern Spain have made a collective appeal for young women to come and marry them to help save the traditional mountain way of life threatened by depopulation.

In Plan, nestled under the Pyrenees which form the frontier with France, there are 150 bachelors.

They put an advertisement in Nueva España, their nearest daily newspaper in Huesca. "Come and see us," the bachelors pleaded in the advertisement. "We'll organize a dance and you can get to know our village."

By yesterday, they had 50 replies. They put an advertisement in Nueva España, their nearest daily newspaper in Huesca. "Come and see us," the bachelors pleaded in the advertisement. "We'll organize a dance and you can get to know our village."

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# Gandhi promises Punjab solution but refuses to bow to 'cult of violence'

From Kuldip Nayyar, Delhi

India will solve the Punjab problem without yielding to separatist ideologies and to the cult of violence, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister, has told the nation.

Outlining Government policy on Saturday in his first television and radio broadcast since last month's election victory, Mr Gandhi promised to give priority to resolving the problem, caused by Sikh extremist demands for a separate state.

The recently appointed Cabinet committee would study various aspects of the issue and suggest a solution within a specified time-frame, he said.

Despite a tough attitude to the extremists, Mr Gandhi held out an olive branch to the Sikh community. He said: "In ending the sad chapter of discord, all should cooperate. The Sikhs are as much a part of India as any other community."

In general Mr Gandhi broke no new ground but came out firmly on the side of secularism, cleanliness and modern technology.

He said the election had presented "a mandate for unity, for strength, for harmony."

He intended to reorganize the education system so as to forge links with the "productive forces of society."

On foreign policy, Mr Gandhi reiterated India's old line of nonalignment, saying it has served the national interest.

Meanwhile, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, a former foreign minister and the Bharatiya Janata Party chief, has demanded an impartial inquiry into the recent general elections.

He has charged the ruling Congress (I) with indulging in widespread iniquities.

This allegation has also been made by Mr Chapan Singh,

former Prime Minister and the chief of the Dalit Mazdoor and Kisan Party and the Janata Party which was in power from 1977 to 1979.

● **ECONOMIC REFORM:** Mr Gandhi yesterday signalled a reform of economic planning, by overhauling the Planning Commission, the country's highest economic policy-making body, expanding it to include finance, trade and industry experts (Reuters reports).

He switched Mr Manmohan Singh, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, the country's central bank, to the deputy chairmanship of the commission. Also appointed Mr Raja Chelliah, a public finance expert, Mr Hiren Bhaya, a technocrat, and Mr Abid Husain, the country's top trade civil servant.

## Kohl facing tough half-term fight

In this first of two articles Michael Binyon reports from Bonn on the Government's performance.



WEST GERMAN POLITICS

Part 1



Herr Genscher: Herr Kohl: To step down. Dents prestige.

On March 6 Chancellor Helmut Kohl will be half way through his first term of office, and a series of elections four days later in Saarland, Berlin and Hesse will be a good indication of what the voters think of his stewardship.

Herr Kohl, who revels in the hurly-burly of campaigning, will be fighting hard for a good result for his Christian Democratic coalition. He needs to do well. For though there is no threat to his Government, which enjoys a comfortable majority in the Bundestag, heavy losses by his party would again raise questions about the Chancellor's own authority and leadership, and might lead to a new and destructive round of hickering between the three parties in the coalition.

Despite his assertion in his new year message that 1984 was on the whole a good year, most people would see it as one in which gaffes and scandals dominated the political scene. The resignation of two senior government figures — Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the Economics Minister, and Herr Rainer Barzel, the Bundestag Speaker — the almost farcical bungling by the Defence Minister of his dismissal of General Kissel, the abortive amnesty for irregular donors to party funds, the Flick affair — all these things left large dents in Herr Kohl's prestige.

The Chancellor implicitly acknowledged that he had to do more to streamline his Government when he appointed a new Cabinet-rank head of his chancellery to coordinate decision-making. But there are still threats to the stability of his administration which will demand considerable political skill and his renowned strong nerves.

The main one is the weakness of the Free Democratic Party (FDP), the junior partner in the coalition. They have lost so many votes in recent elections that the party is now underrepresented in the European Parliament and in half the federal state parliaments. The consequent turmoil in the party has left it bruised and without a sense of identity and direction.

The FDP has still not accommodated itself to the switch of loyalties from the Social Democrats to the Christian Democrats in 1982, and has felt the need to be a prickly partner in its new alliance simply in order to achieve a visible liberal profile. This has led it to seek confrontation with

the right-wing Bavarian-based Christian Social Union, whose leader, Herr Franz Josef Strauss has been only too eager to reduce the FDP influence, believing with some justification that the party is over-represented in the Cabinet.

The principal action has been the FDP leader, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who has announced that he will soon step down after 10 years, but who wants to remain Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister. But Herr Genscher is now a political Cheshire cat, slowly fading so that only his inimitable optimism remains. If he is replaced by Herr Martin Bangemann, the Economics Minister, who is something of a lightweight politically, if not physically, the Genscher-Kohl axis on which the present coalition rests, will be broken.

Two things, however, will work strongly in Herr Kohl's favor in the coming months. The first is West Germany's remarkable recovery — "the third economic miracle" — as some commentators have said. Secondly, Herr Kohl can depend on the Social Democratic opposition remaining weak and split. The party is far from being a credible alternative government at the moment, and the Greens, though riding high, still command only 11 per cent of the vote.

The only dangers on the horizon are further damaging revelations from that political mole, Flick, including the eventual trial of Count Lambsdorff. Also, Herr Kohl will have to show considerable adroitness and sensitivity, for which he is not noted, if the coming anniversary of the end of the war is not to become a painful raking up of old emotions and a further source of tension with Eastern Europe.

Tomorrow: The opposition

## Israel bank scandal to be exposed

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv

Israel's Cabinet yesterday decided to set up a commission of inquiry into the 1983 bank shares scandal which wiped out the savings of hundreds of thousands of Israelis.

An official statement said the Cabinet launched the investigation in the light of the State Controller's report last week blaming the Treasury, the Central Bank and the securities authority for failing to halt "manipulative regulation" by major banks of their own shares on the Stock Exchange over a decade and creating a "time bomb" which exploded in October, 1983.

Mr Yitzhak Tunik, the controller, recommended an independent inquiry commission equipped with judicial powers to provide an exhaustive answer to the question of responsibility for the crisis.

His report did not name individual office holders in the institutions he had criticized and did not assess the responsibilities of the banks, politicians or the Stock Exchange because he lacked authority over them.

Some Cabinet ministers and MPs have shown concern that a public inquiry might sap confidence at home and abroad in the Israeli banking system. Israeli banks owe billions of dollars deposited by overseas companies and individuals.

Officials have called on the heads of commercial banks, the Governor of the Bank of Israel and others under a cloud to resign and obviate the need for an inquiry. However, no one has acknowledged wrongdoing, every suspect blaming somebody else.

Mr Tunik objected to the Government appointing the inquiry commission, saying the Government itself would be under investigation. He said the task should be done by the parliamentary state audits committee, which had ordered his investigation.

But when the committee met last week, Likud deputies blocked a decision.

The Cabinet yesterday delegated a committee of five, headed by the Prime Minister, to prepare recommendations for setting up the inquiry.

Differences between the coalition partners about the proposed terms of reference showed with Likud members saying it should go back to the period when Labour was in power in 1973. This was when the banks started buying and selling their own shares to inflate their quotations. Labour said the situation got out of hand in 1979 during the Likud administration.



On top of it all: Tenzing Norgay in his sixties, and during a practice climb for Everest in 1953.

## Tenzing, laid low but still conquering

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Sherpa Tenzing Norgay lies in a Delhi bed: the conqueror of Everest brought low by a lung infection.

Lung ailments frequently afflict mountain men. "It's not the high altitude," he says with a smile, showing a row of strong yellow teeth. "For me I get sick at low altitude."

The shy mountaineering hero, whose exploit made the centrepiece of one of the biggest scoops of *The Times* 200-year history, is curled up in red and white striped pyjamas in a private ward in the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences

hospital, where the assassinated Indira Gandhi was taken two months ago. His eyes, not piercing now but rheumy like smoky pupae, are active still, watching three of his six teenage children play to pass the time.

He remembers *The Times* man who came on the expedition, "Colonel Hunt, he was Lord Hunt later, said he didn't want to touch all this publicity. But then when we were about to set off we found there were 13 of us. John Hunt said that was unlucky, so we

brought along this man from *The Times*, James Morris was his name."

"A funny thing," said the Sherpa, half wondering whether to broach the subject. "He became a lady." (James Morris became Jan Morris after a sex-change operation.)

He remembered Morris's inexperience as a mountaineer. "He was just a beginner. This was his first time. He was pretty good at high altitude, but about technical points he knew nothing. He walked round the Khumbha Ice fall all right."

When Tenzing came off the mountain in 1953 he was an instant celebrity. A mountain climbing school was set up in Darjeeling, where he passes on the techniques of his profession.

It was at the school a month or more ago that the wiry Sherpa caught pneumonia.

Tenzing is looking forward to the arrival next month of Sir Edmund Hillary, who accompanied him to the top of Everest. Sir Edmund has just been appointed High Commissioner for New Zealand in Delhi.

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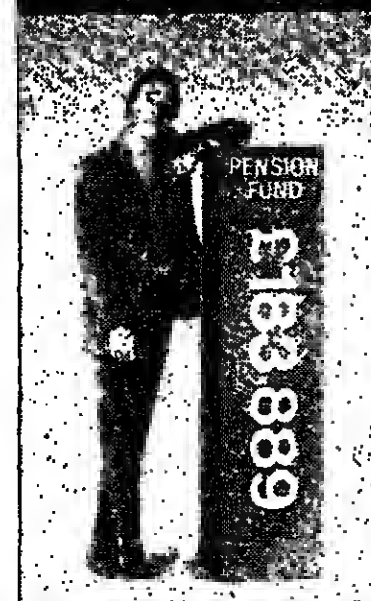
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## Chinese writers wary of freedom

From David Bonavia, Peking

Observers of the Chinese scene here are reacting sceptically to the promise of new freedoms for writers in the People's Republic. They point out that the backlash against such liberalizing moves in the

past has always been rapid and severe.

The fourth national congress of the Chinese Writers' Association in Peking has adopted a constitution which calls on writers to be bold in their social

critique and artistic experiments. More than 800 delegates from all over China and from Hong Kong have exchanged experiences in what is officially called "a flourishing scene of a hundred flowers blooming."

## Vietnamese gun crews 'using gas shells'

Bangkok (AP) — Vietnam and the Khmer Rouge guerrillas both claimed yesterday to have inflicted large casualties in battles along the Thai-Cambodian border and elsewhere in Cambodia.

Vietnam's Communist Party newspaper *Nhan Dan* claimed about 10,000 guerrillas were put out of action during the past year, and several of their sanctuaries were destroyed.

The radio of the Khmer Rouge, one of the three major Cambodian resistance groups, claimed 2,563 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 2,332 others wounded in the December fighting.

The radio alleged the Vietnamese had been firing shells loaded with gas that killed six guerrillas and injured 47 others at the key Cambodian base of Rithien.

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# Washington and Moscow say talks about talks will create no miracles

From Richard Owen  
Geneva

The United States and the Soviet Union go into the absolutely new arms talks opening today both warning that two days of exploratory meetings cannot produce miracles.

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, know that the hopes of the world rest on a reopening of Soviet-American negotiations after a year and a half of acrimonious estrangement.

But the two men are only empowered to set an agenda for future dialogue. Their "talks about talks" can at least make a start on the complex issues dividing the superpowers: Soviet opposition to the American "Star Wars" space weapons programme properly known as the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI); how to achieve a balance in strategic missiles, given that Russia has a preponderance in land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, whereas America leads in submarine-launched missiles; and the number of independently targeted warheads.

Arms issues have if anything become more complicated since the Russians brought arms control to a standstill in November 1983 by walking out of the previous talks on intermediate range missiles (INF) and strategic missiles (START) in protest against NATO's deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 to balance Russia's SS20s. After insisting that they

## Milestones on the arms talks road

Salt signed 1972, set strategic arms ceilings with launchers, not warheads as basis. Expiry 1977.  
ABM Treaty 1972, on anti-ballistic missile systems.  
Vladivostok accords 1974, arms pact signed at Brezhnev-Ford summit.  
Salt 2 signed 1979 but not ratified by US Senate because of Afghanistan invasion, not fresh strategic arms ceilings.  
START Successor to Salt talks, opened 1982, abandoned by Russians November 1983 after NATO deployment of cruise and Pershing 2.  
INF: Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces. For first separated out shorter range missiles in Europe. Russians walked out November 1983.

would not talk again unless NATO's European missiles were withdrawn - and subsequently, unless Washington stopped space weapons testing - the Russians calmly made a 180 degree turn late last year, using the face-saving formula that the Shultz-Gromyko talks were about "new" negotiations.

Mr Shultz and Mr Gromyko first met in September 1982, and have the measure of each other. Mr Gromyko is the more experienced - there have been nine Secretaries of State during his 38 years as Foreign Minister - and does not have to face departmental rivalries over arms policy, as the able and cautious Mr Shultz does in Washington.

But Moscow has a hidden "guns versus butter" debate of its own, and has been forced back to the negotiating table by the high cost of defence spending, as well as by fear of being militarily outstripped, not least in space.

Mr Gromyko is expected to

demand an immediate ban on space weapon development, and Mr Shultz is expected to turn it down.

Washington sees its "Star Wars" system as defensive, and hopes to make a distinction at Geneva between "defensive" weapons (SDI) and "offensive" weapons (nuclear missiles, both intermediate and strategic). So far the Russians have rejected any such distinction. They will aim to exploit divisions within NATO over space weapons.

A more earthy obstacle is Russia's demand for the withdrawal of cruise and Pershing 2, a demand which has been put on one side rather than abandoned. Mr Gromyko could revive it, especially if he is in the sour mood which has often earned him the sobriquet "Grim Grom".

A further difficulty is whether to include the British and French deterrents, left out of the previous Geneva arms talks. Moscow would prefer to merge the intermediate and strategic talks, but Washington appears determined to keep them separate.

The American concept of "umbrella" talks covering all contentious points could provide a way out, and there are areas of agreement which might provide some symbolic first step - ratification of comprehensive test ban treaties for example.

Mr Reagan has called for patience and flexibility, and President Chernenko presumably hopes for some evidence of a return to détente to take to the Warsaw Pact summit which follows the Shultz-Gromyko encounter.



Cold welcome: A Swiss guard protecting himself against the weather as Mr Shultz flew into Geneva yesterday.

## The hidden conflict of Angola

# Savimbi's war lays waste the heart of a land of plenty

From James Brooke, New York Times, Huambo, Angola

Nine years ago, Jonas Savimbi made this city the capital of his short-lived Democratic Republic of Angola. Today he is trying to strangle it.

Huambo is the centre of Angola's almost hidden civil war, a conflict that has left countless dead, 20,000 amputees and aggravated malnourishment problems for one third of the people of the once-fertile central highlands.

Dr Savimbi leads the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), a pro-Western group that is supplied by South Africa and is based in Jamba, 500 miles south-east of here. Opposing him is Angola's Marxist Government, led by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which is supplied by the Soviet Union and is based in the eastern capital, Luanda, 300 miles north-west of here.

Caught in between is Huambo. Dr Savimbi's republic lasted two months, from November 1975 until January 1976, when

the MPLA, backed by Cuban troops drove Unita guerrillas into the bush. Since then, coverage of Angola's civil war has been largely conducted far from the front, at news conferences in Lisbon, or in Luanda or Jamba. The Government recently arranged a visit to Huambo for foreign reporters. They ruled out any unsupervised or spontaneous interviews with townspeople.

But interviews here and in Luanda with health workers, religious leaders, military officials and international aid workers indicate that Dr Savimbi's guerrilla campaign has wrecked the economy of the Central Highlands and is causing enormous hardship for the people of Savimbi's tribe, the Ovimbundu. These sources also assert that Dr Savimbi has little control over units operating hundreds of miles from headquarters and that they often turn to freelance banditry.

The government says it is multi-tribal and multi-racial, but the Ovimbundu, who make up about one third of Angola's

population, are barely represented in Luanda. None of the 11 members of the Politburo are Ovimbundu and only one of the 46 members of the Council of Ministers and three members of the Central Committee are Ovimbundu.

Huambo was once Angola's most densely populated province. A decade ago its fertile plains provided so much grain that Angola was a net exporter of food. Today, flying in a plane over the province, one sees scores of abandoned villages surrounded by the untilled fields. The once-prevalent herds of cattle have long since been stolen or eaten.

Workers for the International Committee of the Red Cross say they hand out 2,000 tons of food a month here.

The Red Cross is feeding 20,000 people in Huambo, one quarter of city's population. M. Pierre Cassmann, the Red Cross chief in Angola, said in an interview in Luanda that 2,000 of the aid recipients were "children who would die in a week".

## Zambia haven for many refugees

From Alfred Sayila, Lusaka

Bitter fighting in Angola for the past five weeks between government forces and Unita rebels has resulted in an influx of refugees entering Zambia at the border towns of Illoilo and Chavuma.

The fighting, which is taking place in the Benguela and Luanda provinces has paralysed communications between Luanda, Angola's capital and its eastern towns of Lumbala, Carombo Kalunda and Kalipande.

Kalipande, 500 miles west of Lusaka and one time a flourishing commercial district for Angolan and Zambian traders has become a desolate place with its diminishing population on the brink of starvation, cut off from essential supplies.

Some of the refugees claim to have seen bloody skirmishes between government forces and those of Unita as the two vie for control of the area.

The government seems to have the upper hand and to

have won the confidence, support and sympathy of the local populace who now resent Unita's infiltration. It has supplied able-bodied men and women in the affected areas with arms and ammunition to use against Unita while its land and air forces patrol and scour the entire region.

Both sides are claiming victory and Unita is said to be flying flags in areas which have fallen under its control.

## European notebook

# No honeymoon for new Commission

The new European Commission assumes control today and goes on trial almost immediately. It takes over management of a Community without a budget at a time when the EEC needs money as never before.

The new Commission has to use its influence to steer through the last and most difficult negotiations for Spanish and Portuguese entry by the end of March. It must prepare for an agricultural trade war with the United States at a time when the Common Agricultural Policy is working increasingly unsatisfactorily for both farmer and public. Above all, the Commission has to set about winning back support and credibility for the Community lost through years of internal wrangling, over relatively small sums in the budget, the soaring cost and size of agricultural surpluses and the apparent failure to halt the growth of unemployment.

As the disenchantment grows the EEC is seen to need more and more money. The Commission knows there will not be enough cash this year to meet all the bills, without either changing the rules or a second general whip round among member states. West Germany refuses to change the rules until Spain and Portugal are safely in - impossible until next year - while Britain will

not contribute to a whip round.

It is difficult to see how there can be any price increases at all for farmers during the year, adding to their growing dissatisfaction.

Generally the Community has enough money to tick over into the autumn before any real problems build up. A quick end to the enlargement negotiations could then persuade West Germany to change its stand and end the deadlock.

But that all presupposes that the European Parliament does not seek to force the pace. M. Jacques Delors, the new Commission President, is due to make his policy statement in Strasbourg next week, and MEPs mean to sit in judgement on him from the beginning.

The Parliament is determined to show the Commission from the outset that it must be treated seriously and obeyed.

Some MEPs are already threatening to use their power to sack the Commission before the summer, so the 14 members in M. Delors's team can expect little or no honeymoon period. Honeymoons cost money and there is none available.

Jan Murray

## 8 die in church shooting

From Donovan McDermott, Colombo

Eight people were killed in a shooting incident at St. Anne's Church at Yankalari near Mannar, a north-western port, early yesterday.

Father Mary Bastian, was reported among those killed but this could not be confirmed in Colombo.

Father Bastian was reported to have heard gunfire at about

1am and gone to investigate. Seeing soldiers, he appealed to them not to shoot but shots rang out and the priest and two students fell dead.

One source said the bodies of eight or nine people who had been shot dead were in a mortuary at Mannar. The priest's body was not in the mortuary however.

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	45	£50,126	£3,902	£5,977
£15	18	£14,858	£20,329	£137,446
	25	£27,203	£7,618	£12,299
	35	£40,557	£7,933	£15,747
	45	£50,017	£7,387	£13,185
£20	18	£59,704	£10,263	£16,569
	25	£61,010	£9,806	£16,732
	35	£72,176	£3,446	£10,625
	45	£12,205	£12,908	£20,840
£25	18	£60,114	£90,530	£487,769
	25	£30,335	£41,505	£126,064
	35	£41,706	£15,563	£25,110
	45	£41,706	£15,563	£25,110

YOUR CASH VALUE				
Monthly Contribution	Male Age	14.4% growth	14.4% growth	14.4% growth
£10	18	£19,517	£132,364	£1,374
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	35	£1,465	£2,429	£2,429
	45	£2,901	£2,027,795	£2,244
£15	18	£29,801	£2,244	£2,244
	25	£2,245	£2,722	£2,722
	35	£40,281	£273,193	£273,193
	45	£11,940	£36,704	£36,704
£20	18	£50,666	£343,625	£343,625
	25	£15,018	£46,165	£46,165
	35	£3,804	£6,306	£6,306
	45	£45,000	£243,887	£243,887
£30	18	£75,000	£515,625	£515,625
	25	£21,095	£65,625	£65,625
	35	£4,583	£7,598	£7,598
	45	£4,583	£7,598	£7,598

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## THE ARTS



Robert MacDermott, BBC announcer and breeder of Siamese cats, and his wife Diana Morgan, who had their satirical fling with *This World of Ours*

Meet Me at the Gate, a 'retrospective revue' opening tomorrow at the King's Head in Islington, summons up some fascinating ghosts from the theatrical past: J. C. Trewin explains

## The birth of the 'fringe' spirit

Meet Me at the Gate is the title of a 'retrospective revue' opening tomorrow at the King's Head, Islington. But how many, I wonder, will know why this event in Upper Street is linked with two vanished theatres in Floral Street, Covent Garden and, more particularly, in Villiers Street down below off the Strand.

Between the wars the Gate, at successive locations, brought to central London the spirit of today's 'Fringe'. Norman Marshall, who held the Gate wide during its last years, preferred to speak of The Other Theatre. This had a special selective responsibility, for various considerable subjects could be treated then only on a nominally private stage.

There has never been a club quite like the Gate, born thanks to the idealism of Peter Godfrey and Molly Veness. I remember them at the weekly change-doll's-house 'Rep' in the lawyers' quarter of Plymouth, often in parts wildly far from their ideals.

James Agate praised Toller's *From Morn to Midnight* and - as an afterthought - 'the best coffee in London'.

Two years later, following a variously described progress (Eisenstein, Gorkis, Wedekind, Cocteau, Hauptmann) that would test any studio now, Godfrey moved in 1927 to what had been a skittle alley by the 'arches' in Villiers Street. There he sustained his personal game of intellectual skittles until at last inspiration slackened.

One afternoon during 1934 Norman Marshall, walking up Villiers Street, saw Godfrey disconsolate outside outside the Gate. They spoke. Would Marshall care to buy the theatre? Marshall would, not surprising for a man who, even if he had directed such a London musical as *A Kiss in Spring*, had appreciated the rigours of the Festival Theatre at Cambridge. Generally modest and reserved, he chose a policy less esoteric than Godfrey's. In October 1934 he began with *Miracle in America*, a play (of which Toller was part author) about Mary Baker Eddy.

The studio theatre at 16a Villiers Street measured 55 feet by 30; its stage, occupying one-third of the floor space, was only 18 inches high, tempting as a front-row footstool. Presently Marshall, who as a director had an uncommon control of rhythm, entered the century's stage record with such plays, then banned from public showing, as Laurence Housman's *Victoria Regina*, the American *Parnell* and Lillian Hellman's *The Children's Hour*.

Norman Marshall abhorred the 'social outing' first-nighters. But he could still relax very cheerfully when he wished, although in a very different vein from that

of Godfrey, who liked burlesque melodrama. And so emerged in Marshall's time, some 50 years ago, the Gate's famous annual revues. Titles slip away. But Diana Morgan and her husband, Robert MacDermott, had their satirical fling, long before satire became a vogue word, in *This World of Ours* (1935) with Hermione Gingold and music by Geoffrey Wright. A year later *Your Number's Up* was labelled a 'musical play' and it was remembered mainly for a school song that began:

*Magna Carta, locum tenens.*

*Ubiqum delirium tremens...*

and the group was back with various mutations of company and authorship - such names as Nicholas Phipps and Ronnie Hill - in *Members Only* (1937) and *The Gate Revue* (1938). Coincidentally, not far off, Herbert Farjeon was a comparable wit at the Little in John Street, with another Hermione (Badeley) in her finest hour.

In 1939 the Gate Revue crossed the Strand and moved up to the West End proper at the Ambassador's, where it ran for 449 performances to the tune of *Transatlantic Lullaby*. A bomb took the roof off in Villiers Street and the theatre never reopened. But the style had been set for a long sequence of West End revues - *Sweet and Low*, *Tuppence Coloured*, *Penny Plain*, among them - which continued until *Beyond the Fringe* in 1961 changed the face of intimate revue. Norman Marshall had his rendezvous with history during those years before the war in Villiers Street. It is that event the King's Head now applauds.

Television  
Beyond words

It is unlikely that any play this year will have fewer words than *Sean Connery's* *Conan*, which began BBC2's series *Screen Two* last night. Those there were tended to be of the four or seven-letter kind - without which, one might suppose, the British private would be speechless.

They serve with equal emphasis to express joy, sorrow or frustration. The subject, proclaimed the first, the others were simply conveyed. Mr. Clarke served as a Parachute Regiment captain in *Utter* and wrote a somewhat controversial book on his experiences, fictionalised here in the events of a routine patrol in border country.

Such patrols last for five or ten days, the platoon watching rest in disguised observation posts. It is as Mr. Clarke shows it, a brutalizing and occasionally bloody business. A more fulsome script would no doubt have been inappropriate. The troops sustain continual tension, fatigue and the boredom which is an ally of an elusive enemy who makes his presence felt by ambush and body-trap. Alan Clarke's taut, atmospheric direction, with the night scenes surreal in a sinister green, brought the sick tension of it all through strongly. One had the feeling that this was how it must be, a soldier's tale of a thankless task to make us shift uneasily in our seats.

As the platoon commander Sean Connery was quite brilliant. Having nothing but epithets and orders as props, he had to reflect the whole spoiling business in gesture and expression. His 'platoon' responded well; an uncomfortable but highly dramatic start to this series.

The comedy-thriller is a difficult, frequently impossible genre. One can see how its challenge might appeal to someone of Alan Plater's versatility. From the first instalment (there will be six) of Yorkshire's *The Beiderbecke Affair*, it is hard to predict how successful he will be, but the humour showed.

James Bolam is the woodwork teacher who turns sleuth when he feels he has been conned by a door-stepping platinum blonde. He ordered Beiderbecke records and got something else. To appreciate his character, one needs to know that jazz enthusiasm reverence Mr. Beiderbecke not only because he blew a mean cornet but also drank himself to death by the age of 28, thus topping talent with tragedy, always legend-enhancing.

Barbara Flynn plays Mr. Bolam's girlfriend, also a teacher and standing for the council as a conservation candidate. It remains to be seen whether comedy and thrill will balance out his blowing a la Beiderbecke, Kenny Baker is good value.

Roundheads and Cavaliers are back on BBC1 with another 10-part dollop of John Hawkesworth's *By the Sword Divided*, a title which has a sonority not matched by the drama - which is neither comical, thrilling nor compelling.

John Higgins

Dennis Hackett

Dance  
The Nutcracker  
Festival Hall

Trying to compare the two productions of *The Nutcracker* that are playing on opposite sides of the Thames would be rather pointless. The merits in each case are different, the faults so variously severe, that I am put in mind of Dr Johnson's remarks about disputing precedence.

What one can say, however, is that in terms of performance the Royal Ballet wins musically, thanks to Gennadi Rozhdestvensky's involvement (although Graham Bond puts up a strong and effective rearguard action on behalf of Festival Ballet's orchestra), but that on the strength of Saturday afternoon's performance at the Festival Hall the dancing honours must go to Festival Ballet.

That is partly because of the spirited way the company as a whole is dancing under its new leadership, with special credit due to Mireille Bourgeois for her gentle, elegant Snow Queen.

to a newcomer, Craig Randolph, for his high-jumping solo as Fritz, and to the other featured men for their dash and aplomb.

Chiefly, however, I am struck by how much better suited the leading couple were in technique, style and charm than any of the four casts I have seen in the rival production. I have already enthused about Katherine Healy in other roles on tour; as Louise she confirmed all the qualities of poise and polish that make her already, at 15, a dancer of rare merit.

Her partner was Patrick Armand, who has joined Festival Ballet from Ballet Theatre Francaise. Not long out of his teens, he looks young and handsome enough to make a perfect foil for this baby ballerina; but with three or four years of leading roles behind him (including *Songs of a Wayfarer* with Nureyev in London) he also has stagecraft to help him bring her on. Beautifully neat, attentive and courteous, he is a splendid dancer and a real find.

John Percival

## Concerts

## Lively discourses

Beth Spendlove  
Wigmore Hall

Elizabeth Maconchy has written so many fine string quartets that we tend to forget she writes other fine things as well. Beth Spendlove's excellent violin recital on Friday included the first London hearing of Maconchy's Six Miniatures for Solo Violin: unpretentious but vivid little pieces, making 13 minutes of lively discourse.

There was a touch of the folk fiddle in the skittish prelude, and that recurred both in the pizzicato-dominated 'Badinage' and in rather different guise in the hypnotically lilting 'Lullaby for Sam'. There was a more powerful eloquence in the central section of the 'Meditation', the almost short casual short phrases of the 'Dialogue' melted into a high, sweep consonance; and the brittle hiccupping of 'Roundabout' had a pungent, Stravinskian feel.

Beth Spendlove played these miniatures with the same energy and drive which she brought to the rest of her programme. It worked wonders for Lennox Berkeley's attractive pair of 1950 pieces, *Elegy* and *Toccata*. She has a muscular incisiveness to her bowing arm and a natural rhythmic flair which managed to animate Poulenc's Violin Sonata and make it seem a work of real substance. Occasionally a note or a phrase slips out of her control and there is a sour burr or two, but that is a small price to pay for her musical involvement.

The other worthwhile revival in the recital was of a Mendelssohn sonata. The somewhat telegraphic announcement by the pianist, Michael Dussek, implied only that the billed F minor Sonata Op 4 was actually in F major. But what was played was, I guess, a different piece altogether - presumably the F major Sonata without opus number which Menuhin published. Mendelssohn dashed that off on June 15, 1838, but it came across here as a strong, very inventive piece, with Mr Dussek a bold if occasionally too dominating partner. Miss Spendlove was perhaps a little too substantial in Szymanowski's atmospheric *La Fontaine d'Urethuse*, though the notes were swept into place with panache, and Kreisler's *Tam-hourin chinoise* set the hall ringing with an incisiveness that may not have been very delicate but was certainly invigorating.

Nicholas Kenyon

LPO/Freeman  
Barbican

An orchestra's relationship with a new guest conductor is always an interesting phenomenon to observe. In the case of little between the London Philharmonic and Paul Freeman, music director and conductor of the Victoria Symphony Orchestra, Canada, it was, however, almost invisible.

Throughout the entire concert one had the strange sensation of responding in negative terms, not because either Brahms or Beethoven was given a particularly bad performance, but simply because there was so little of the consistently positive in their interpretation and re-creation.

In Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, for example, the orchestra played well enough for Mr Freeman - at times, indeed, almost as though they were trying to instil fervour at least where form was lacking. For the conductor's sins were merely

those of omission, rarely of commission; and David Nolan, leading, and the cello department in particular, seemed eager to fill in the gaps. But gap-filling is hardly what this symphony is about, and despite the momentum of its raw energy, the performance failed to engage in the vital, truly energizing questions as to why and how it works in the particular ways it does.

In partnership with the highly intelligent pianism of Massimiliano Damerini in Brahms's First Piano Concerto, Mr Freeman seemed even more self-effacing. It was, it is true, a thinking man's Brahms, on a symphony is about, and despite the momentum of its raw energy, the performance failed to engage in the vital, truly energizing questions as to why and how it works in the particular ways it does.

It is natural, therefore, that Hilary Finch, in her first London concert, should have chosen to play the first of her two new piano concertos, the one in G major, Op 11, which she has little to do but look imperious, which has never caused Miss Price much trouble.

'Es gibt ein Reich' was sung with that touch of melancholic self-pity which recalled the best Ariadne in this theatre: Rysanek, della Cassa. In demagogic and pure volume Margaret Price set her Ariadne above and beyond the *commedia dell'arte* mob around her. And that is as it should be in this highly impressive debut in the role.

Peter Lindroos, the Bacchus, a golden boy from out of the Aegean, quite often with tones of matching colour, was a worthy partner when he eventually arrives at Naxos. It is a beefy, uncomplicated interpretation. But then that is Bacchus. A balanced *Ariadne* needs a Zerbiniotta of quality just as much as a Bacchus if the scales are not to be tipped too far towards *opera seria* and away from the world of *commedia dell'arte*. Munich have two

voice, full of promise: she had not yet quite the depth of 'Ach ich fühl's' but her cries of 'Die Wahrheit' and 'Tatino mein' were perfectly moulded. She thrived well, musically and dramatically, with Jonathan Summers's Papageno, a light unconvincing bird-catcher. Luciana Serra's Queen of the Night, heard on Davis's new recording of the opera, popped through the coloratura like a highly efficient synthesizer, but was commanding on stage while in smaller roles both David Wilson-Johnson's Speaker and Tamar Rachum's First Lady made firm impressions. Robert Lloyd's Sarastro is a somewhat Puritan mason in this production but is magnificently sung. One disappointment is Gosta Winbergh's Tamino, a beefy, unsuitable prince, whose voice is strong enough but whose sense of rhythm leaves much to be desired.

The Royal Opera must be pleased with their 1979 staging by August Everding in Jürgen Rose's designs, for they have taken it to Tokyo and Los Angeles, to mention Manchester. But it is a miscellany of extravagant ideas that, though stimulating, does little to unify the piece.

Nicholas Kenyon

## Opera

Ariadne auf Naxos  
Bayerische Staatsoper,  
Munich

Munich was almost certainly the right house and the last month of 1984 just about the right time for Margaret Price to sing her first Ariadne. Munich and Richard Strauss have always been closely connected, both in and outside the summer festival, and rarely more so than under their current musical and artistic director, Wolfgang Sawallisch. Inevitably, and correctly, he was in the pit for this new production (by Günter Roth) of *Ariadne auf Naxos*.

It is coming up for twenty years since Margaret Price was first heard in a tiny role at Glyndebourne, and it did not take very long after that for her to be invited back in major ones. But she has been wise in delaying long before tackling Ariadne, a part which demands a voice in full maturity and all too often gets soprano taking it on too early - or for that matter continuing with it far too late. Miss Price's voice soars and expands with Strauss's vocal line effortlessly and without ever sounding overblown. Her stamina has never been in question and this Ariadne can sail away from Naxos at the end of the opera into a star-filled night sounding as fresh as she did during the Vorspiel, where she has little to do but look imperious, which has never caused Miss Price much trouble.

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Die Zauberflöte  
Covent Garden

Is there no hope for Mozart at Covent Garden? A few weeks ago Arnold Oxtman made his debut there in a revival of *Don Giovanni*, tried out a lot of unusual ideas, and the result was a complete mess. On Saturday Richard Hickox made his debut conducting a revival of *Die Zauberflöte*, tried absolutely nothing unusual at all, and the result was still a mess. Are the conditions of rehearsal for revivals these days such as to inhibit any sense of style and ensemble? Does the Royal Opera Orchestra play in the new only for its music director? The whole thing is baffling.

Hickox's reading was quite like Colin Davis's, very slow and warm, but it became increasingly sluggish, inhibiting phrasing and a sense of line. Everyone missed everyone else in the second act trio, while in such exquisite ensembles as the second act quintet Hickox was reduced to an untypically strident, choppy beat just to keep things together. There were however some fine new individual performances. Angela Maria Blasi, making her Covent Garden debut as Pamina, revealed a beautifully supple



Margaret Price: highly impressive debut

Zerbiniotta - and two Bacchuses for that matter. Edita Gruberova, the best there is at the moment, as Salzburg and other places have heard, was not singing on my night and Rebecca Littig has some way to go before she throws down a challenge to the reigning Zerbiniotta. Her presence and her coloratura are both neat, barring a mishap at the end of 'Grossmächtige Prinzessin' - but Miss Littig as yet lacks both authority and dazzle. Zerbiniotta after all is the star of the troupe, the girl who gets the show on the boards when others have put obstacles in its way.

The *commedia dell'arte* section of the opera is the major weakness of Günther Roth's rather staid and unhumorous production, which compares poorly with that by Dieter Dorn at Salzburg a few summers back. (Dorn, by coincidence, has a staging of Goethe's *Torquato* 'last opening in Torquato' (last opening in Torquato) simultaneously.) Ulrich Franke's sets were equally traditional: a backstage set for the Vorspiel with a glimpse of a plush auditorium, then a turquoise baroque grotto - more, in fact, grotty baroque - for the opera proper. No sign of the sea or of Bacchus's ship. All a little dull, with the exception of Silvia Strahmberger's costumes.

The *commedia* troupe was led with not a great deal of finesse or chutzpah by John Jansson (Harlekin); this used to be one of Hermann Frey's best roles at Munich. The Vorspiel was much more distinguished with Debra Ziegler showing far better form as the Kompositor.

Wilson-Johnson's Speaker and Tamar Rachum's First Lady made firm impressions. Robert Lloyd's Sarastro is a somewhat Puritan mason in this production but is magnificently sung. One disappointment is Gosta Winbergh's Tamino, a beefy, unsuitable prince, whose voice is strong enough but whose sense of rhythm leaves much to be desired.

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Nicholas Kenyon

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## SPECTRUM



## THE NEW BATTLE FOR THE FALKLANDS

Since the Argentinian surrender at Port Stanley in June, 1982, two new battles have been fought for the Falklands. The first was to assure the military security of the islands; the second to secure the long-term future for the islanders. New conflicts emerged, not least between the needs and demands of the civilians and the military. At no time was that conflict brought into sharper contrast than in the aftermath of the fire at the King Edward Memorial Hospital in Port Stanley last April. In the first of a three-part series examining the future of the islands, Robert Fox, who reported their recapture for BBC Radio and was in Port Stanley at the time, describes the potentially damaging tensions that still exist.

# A tragic blaze that sparked fresh conflict

A hard west wind was blowing that night on April 10, 1984, trying to whip itself into a small, but at about five o'clock in the morning sirens wailed over Port Stanley and blue lights flashed a jeep, followed by heavier vehicles, roared through the "nippy" streets.

When I arrived at the King Edward Memorial Hospital most of the roof had fallen in. Blue and orange flames were shooting above the trees, threatening to set fire to the wooden houses behind the hospital. RAF fire-tenders were parked against the part of the hospital still standing, the yellow helmeted crew moving into the wrecked building with professional briskness.

Islanders helped the firemen train hoses on to the flames and wreckage of the old, largely wooden hospital wing. Some of the rescued patients stood on the low wall, shivering in the bright blue blankets wrapped around their shoulders.

Two lugs had moved close to shore to pump water to the fire-tenders. Gen. Keith Spacie, the Military Commissioner, had ordered them to move in as close as possible when he realized the fire was out of control. The general moved quickly among the servicemen, while Sir Rex Hunt, the Civil Commissioner, a bustling figure in blue anorak and furry hat, worked with local firemen and hospital staff.

It took most of the morning to establish that eight people had died inside the hospital. All the patients in the military wing had been rescued quickly. Topsy MacPhee, wife of the Fire Superintendent, Pat MacPhee, who was leading the town fire-fighters outside, died in the smoke fumes. Teresa MacGill and her baby daughter Catherine, who had been born a few days before, also died. So too did the civilian nurse on duty, Barbara Chick, from Bristol. Four elderly people - Gladys Fleuret, Mary Smith, Mabel Nielsen and Fred Colman, who was confined to his wheelchair - perished.

Some of their bodies were found close to the doors; they had nearly succeeded in escaping. One of the last to be rescued was Monsignor Daniel

Spraggon, the Catholic priest. He had reached a window and could breathe fresh air, and though his body was burnt, his head was midway between the heavy smoke clinging to the ceiling and the poisonous fumes rising from the floor.

As the flames whipped through the out-houses, the old paint shop exploded throwing sparks and a fireball into the dawn sky. Minutes later the wind dropped and the firemen began hosing down the smouldering ruins and putting out the last few flames in the twisted wrecks of beds, furniture and surgical equipment.

Tony Chater, who runs a souvenir and bookshop in

**“The fire was more than a domestic tragedy... it was symbolic of the casual way the islands had been administered for years”**

Stanley, was one of the first to arrive as the fire began to grip the building. He told me: “The military chaps got here very quickly; the civilian fire-fighting force were here very quickly as well, but they had a lot of trouble with their water pumps, and it took a long time before we could really get things rolling.”

“Sir Rex Hunt was carrying the dead out on stretchers and hauling hoses. He was leading from the front, and working very hard.”

The hospital, much of it wooden and needing repair, had been a topic of debate well before the Argentine occupation in April, 1982. The already creaking structure was put under extra strain as it was shared between civilian and military medical teams for 18 months.

Medical provision for the island community and the garrison had been debated endlessly in the Falklands and in Whitehall since June, 1982. It was a contentious item which

moved between the Overseas Development Agency (ODA), the Ministry of Defence, the Falklands Command and the Falklands Government like a ball bounced round a tennis court.

This is why the fire must be seen as something more than the terrible domestic tragedy. The way welfare and health care policy has been handled has been a symptom of the disjointed and sometimes casual manner in which much public administration of the islands has been conducted for years.

Many of the fire-fighters must have felt badly let down by their equipment. Two of the fire pumps on the tenders did not work at first, and pressure in one of the hydrants was too low; this was confirmed by the Commission of Inquiry. Inside the hospital a set of fire doors had not been fixed in the old wing, and fire-hose reels had not been connected.

A few days before I had visited the old building, which always had a tired aspect despite valiant efforts to tart it up with the odd lick of paint. Wires trailed from power sockets in the main staff restroom. By chance, on the way out, I noticed labels with red print on the fire hose reels, saying they should not be used as they were not connected. Other visitors had noticed the same thing.

In previous months half a dozen electrical fires had broken out in Stanley. The week before the hospital burnt down, a peat fire had raged on Goiding Island and civilian and military volunteers had to be flown out from Port Stanley. The weekend before, a cottage had burnt down at Goose Green, killing Henry Smith, a shepherd visiting from Teal Inlet. In 1983 the number of births had exceeded the number of deaths in the islands for the first time in many years; the population had increased by nine. In the 74 days of the Argentine occupation and fighting, three civilians had died; now three times as many lives had been lost in four days.

The old hospital had been designed to take 27 patients. After June, 1982, the military presence had meant more than 40 patients might stay there overnight. At times, relations between the civilian staff and the military medical team had become tense; at best the atmosphere had been coolly cordial, at worst distinctly acrid.

Very possibly the military doctors and nurses found the free-wheeling and slightly anarchic ways of Falklands social commerce hard to take, as the senior men at least were used to deference from the juniors in their own qualifications. Many were brilliant specialists of consultant level and above.

The islands' doctors, on the other hand, felt they were being treated as junior house officers in ordinary GPs with a small role in the specialist work of modern hospital life. The islands'

doctors generally have to have a specialist qualification before they are accepted. Dr Alison Bleaney, for example, was first taken on as a generalist and anaesthetist.

Disagreement between civilian and military doctors has led to a curious clash of will by Christmas, 1983. Dr Bleaney's team felt it was necessary to get a supply of a drug known as Anti-D as quickly as possible as a precaution against the “blue baby syndrome”. The military argued that it was unnecessary to take such a precaution. The argument was carried to the highest level, with Sir Rex Hunt insisting that Gen. Spacie did something quickly in getting the drug to Port Stanley. Shortly before Christmas a Hercules aircraft was dispatched to Ascension to fetch the supplies. The civilian doctors and the local administration were irritated by the implication that the needs of an islander were not as important as those of a serviceman.

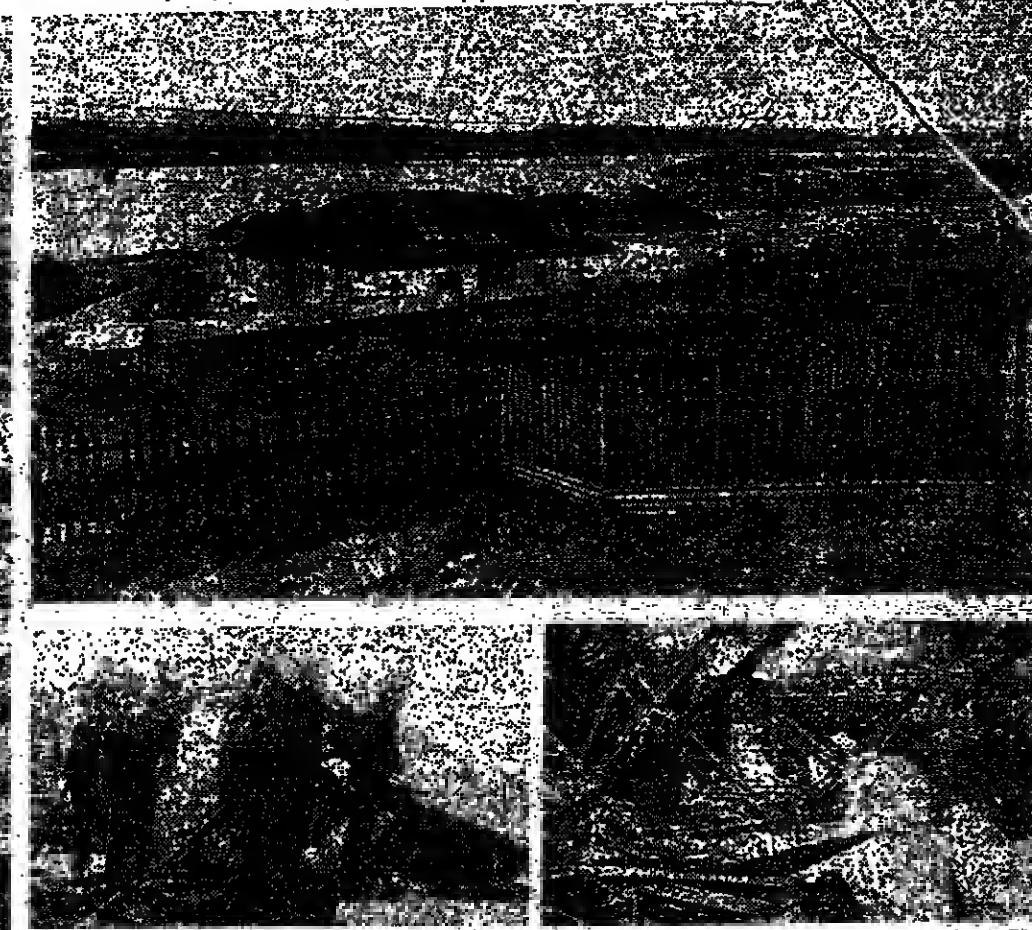
The day after the fire, the town was beginning to feel the full impact of the shock. Many were silent and subdued, others angry. In the afternoon we helped Dr Bleaney and her team fetch the bodies for preparation for burial. The islands have no full-time undertaker and this

function is normally carried out by the Public Works Department (PWD). The military medical team were quiet and thorough as they helped prepare the bodies so the doctor and nurse could lay them out for their coffins.

At the end of May, the Commission of Inquiry into the fire held three days of public hearings in Port Stanley, and heard evidence for 47 witnesses. The chairman was a prominent Queen's Counsel, David Calcutt, and the other members were a senior naval officer, Capt. Martin Bird, RN, a local farmer, Eric Cross, who was also the Falklands Islands Company's Manager at North Arm, and Mrs Jan Cheek, a school-teacher. The report was published last July.

The commission had been asked to look into six aspects of the disaster: the cause of the fire, the way it was fought, fire risk at the hospital and on the islands as a whole, fire precautions at the hospital, and whether there was enough money to pay for such measures and whether they were carried out. The sixth area of investigation was defined as “such other matters as the commission may consider to be relevant”.

The report is a 25-page green



LEFT: A brilliant South Atlantic sunset silhouettes a Chinook helicopter delivering a Portakabin. ABOVE: The King Edward Memorial Hospital before, during and after the fire devastated it

booklet with six chapters. It concludes that the fire-fighting was carried out bravely and well, within the constraints of the circumstances. It praises the courage of the town fire-fighters and has given particular commendation for the efficiency, speed and skill of the RAF fire-fighters from the airfield at Stanley.

There was a ten-minute delay in sounding the fire sirens because of an antiquated procedure at the telephone exchange, which has now been remedied.

The work of L-Cpl Shorters, on duty in the hospital that night, is given prominence for the way he raised the alarm, sent for help, and rescued patients. Other military personnel, however, did not seem to have been made fully aware of the fire drill procedures.

The report severely criticizes the Public Works Department for not ensuring that the fire hoses were connected and for not securing fire doors in the old wing.

After the hearings there was a curious subplot: the head of the military hospital, Colonel Michael Templer, RAMC, the commission had specifically excluded discussion of reports about the construction of a new hospital, but Colonel Templer decided to go public with his views in a BBC radio interview.

If there were to be a new hospital, said the colonel, it should be built where the military garrison would be harnessed at Mount Pleasant airfield. “If you build a hospital for 5,000 to 6,000 people, you are then left with the recurrent expenditure which, if the military do leave, the Falkland Islands Government will have great difficulty in meeting... We do not want to leave the citizens of Stanley with a white elephant they cannot afford.”

Colonel Templer's views surprised even the local command, David Taylor, chief executive of the Falkland Islands Council, went on the local radio to say that he had been reassured by the general that Colonel Templer's views were strictly personal, and that it was still intended to go ahead with plans for a joint civilian-military hospital in Stanley. Despite Mr Taylor's reassurances, it had been known that the local command had favoured an entirely separate hospital at Mount Pleasant and that very senior officers had backed the proposal.

Colonel Templer left the island but some of his views appeared to have hung on in the official thinking of the military and civilian administration. During the Falklands winter of 1984 the doctor hired for the Mount Pleasant construction

camp died of a heart attack. A military GP was assigned to cover his responsibilities, and then it was said that he could not be spared. At this time there were only two civilian doctors on the islands: One was ordered to Mount Pleasant, leaving one to look after the hospital in Stanley, the old people, the flying doctor service, the morning consultations by radio with the outlying settlements.

One of the doctors had been told by a very senior military officer that he did not know how the islands' doctors found enough to do all day. At the time, when the civilian doctors were discovering their resources so badly stretched, the Army apparently had four doctors who could undertake general practice work for the garrison - one was on his way by boat to the small garrison at South Georgia.

Unlike the military doctors, who care for physically fit young servicemen, the civilian doctors have to deal with the old and infirm, the sick and pregnant. And besides covering the health needs of the 1,800

**“The most damaging effect of all the bickering is that little of the argument seemed to consider... care of the sick and elderly”**

islanders, the fishing fleet of up to 5,000 Poles, Russians, Bulgarians and Spaniards, the two doctors in the islands' medical team were looking after a team of “possibly 800 to 1,400 construction men doing dangerous work in the Falklands winter. This was part of a project paid for by the MoD and primarily for use by servicemen.

By the time the report into the hospital fire was published last July it was far from clear what would replace the old hospital, where and when it would be built, or who would pay for it. A temporary ward system had been set up in the accommodation cabins for the workers on the Brewster houses; medical staff say that the fire doors and precautions for the building cost more than £20,000 and the whole safe installation about £250,000 to build.

The fear expressed by senior government and community members in Stanley is that heavy capital expenditure by the islands' administration will take it into such heavy debt that the Falklands will have to be

run on grant-in-aid, and so effectively be controlled by ODA and FO officials in Whitehall, and that this would mark the beginnings of the end of the Falklands community.

At the end of October, 1984, Brian Hitchcox, the ODA architect, returned to Stanley with plans for a new hospital to be shared between the military and civilian doctors and nurses, and to be constructed on the site of the old one at a cost of £6.4 million.

Throughout the English summer and autumn the MoD and ODA had wrangled about sharing the cost, and some military opinion favoured continuing the separate facilities either in Stanley or at Mount Pleasant; a further £1 million was already being spent on military operating theatres and other services at the accommodation near RAF Stanley. The initial cost for the civilian side of the new, smaller, 25-bed hospital was to be put up by the British government through the ODA. Islanders continued to be concerned about the prospects of high recurrent annual expenditure which the new hospital complex might involve.

Initial estimates were that the hospital staff would cost the Falklands Treasury £200,000 annually, and it was made clear to “London” that the islands' representatives would only agree to what they thought they could afford to maintain.

The new hospital will not include special accommodation for old people and it is believed there will be the minimum expenditure on equipment: the islands' administration has been told that no more funds will be available and therefore what remains of the walls of the old hospital will have to be used for its replacement.

The most damaging effect of the bickering about who was prepared to pay for what in a new hospital in Stanley, and who was prepared to pay for a new full facility at all, was that few of the public and private arguments of the case seemed to consider the provision of adequate care for the elderly and sick as a fundamental of any civilized society.

A society that cannot achieve this, or places a low priority on it, is surely one incapable of supporting itself, and in danger of imploding.

Extracted from *Antarctica and the South Atlantic* by Robert Fox, to be published by the BBC on Thursday at £12.95.

## TOMORROW

Outsiders bring unwelcome change and a clash of cultures

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## Milestones in 200 glorious years of satire and savagery

moreover... Miles Kington

In 1985 the Moreover column celebrates its 200th anniversary, and many special events are being planned to mark this milestone. Ever since *The Times* was born, Moreover has been there too, it is probably a unique achievement in journalism for one column to have lasted 200 years, and we are proud to say that some of the jokes first used in 1785 are still being used today, as fresh as ever.

Like *The Times* itself, More-over has not always been known under that name. Its first rubric was “A Droll Anecdote, Contributed by a Gentleman Reader” - indeed, in those days the title was often longer than the joke itself. It came into its own during the Napoleonic Wars, when the writer of the column attacked both sides with equal savagery, which led to him being imprisoned on several occasions for sedition, by both sides. But he was at liberty at the time of the Battle of Waterloo and was the first journalist in Britain to report the result as a French victory, unfortunately, for which he was again sent to prison.

In those far-off days, of course, the new technology had not yet arrived, which meant that they could print things far more quickly and efficiently than we can today. The 2nd Lord More-over, who wrote the column between 1823 and 1845 under the pseudonym of “One Who Should Know Better”, could post a joke to the paper in the afternoon and see it in print the next morning, without any of those infuriating misprints which nowadays plague the printed word. The islands have no dollar take in overmatter and equalized in the last minute with a penalty which sent Drake the wrong way (cont p2 epl 1).

During the next few weeks we shall be printing extracts from these early columns, such as the satirical verses on Queen Victoria's accession in 1837, which caused Lord More-over to flee the country for two years, and the satirical attack on Metternich which caused him to flee back to England. When the Crimean War came, famous for

its reporting by foreign correspondents, More-over was exactly where you would expect it to be - back here in London. Indeed, the writer of the column in the 1850s (an illegitimate son of the 3rd Lord More-over) managed to get through those years without mentioning the Crimea once; most of his columns were devoted to pursuing an affair with a wealthy widow, in code, and we shall be reprinting some of these as well.

The 3rd Lord More-over, who had never shown any interest in the column, died in 1861 and there then ensued one of those inheritance trials so interesting to the public and so profitable to lawyers. No less than five different branches of the family claimed possession of the column and during the length of the trial (1862-1867) it was written in *absentia* by the Times Ecclesiastical Correspondent.

None of these columns (which were collected in book

form as “Sermons in Lighter Vein”) will be reprinted.

Finally, in 1867, the so-called More-over Claimant was exposed as an Australian adventurer and the column was returned to the 5th Lord More-over, popularly known as Old Humorous. But during the 100th anniversary celebrations of 1883 his spendthrift son and heir, Sir Rodney More-over, had the temerity to place the entire column on a hand of cards in a game organized by the Prince of Wales. He lost, and it passed out of the family forever.

Sunday the column is owned by the huge More-over (Lechsteint) Holdings, who make a fortune out of oil, TV, drugs and smuggling, and are thus enabled to stand the annual £2 million loss incurred by the column, mostly in the form of entertainment expenses. Our chairman is Lord More-over (the title was a gift from Harold Wilson), who visits the office once a year incognito accompanied by his eight Libyan bodyguards. He has kindly agreed to let 1985 be a non-stop round of dinners,

parties and celebratory outings for the column. Details of these will appear in due course, but the first one to put in your diary is the More-over Man of the Year Award Ceremony on January 15 at the M1 Park Scratchings Service Area. The

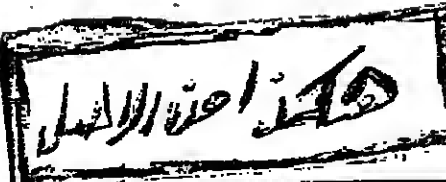
winner will again be Lord More-over, but speculation over who will present the prize is bound to be feverish right up to the day itself. Don't miss it! (Parts of this column have previously appeared in 1897, 1914 and 1936).

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 537)

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Drink heartily (5)	1 Scruples (6)
2 Nonsense (7)	2 Roof room (5)
3 Countermeasures (5)	3 Aircraft body (5)
4 Finback (7)	4 Knee trousers (7, 6)
5 Fungus body (5)	5 Atmosphere (4)
6 Long for (4)	6 Famous (5)
7 Booster (11)	7 Ecologist (7)
8 Pinches (4)	8 Saviour (5)
9 Suspense book (8)	
10 Wash and iron (7)	
11 Cognizant (5)	
12 Since (7)	
13 Designate (5)	
	12 Ponder (8)
	14 Ecstasy (7)
	15 Influx (6)
	16 Needling action (6)
	17 Signed rent (5)
	18 Inactive (4)

*Antarctica and the South Atlantic*





# Early bird stretches her wings

In a rare interview breakfast television's Selina Scott tells Angela Brooks why she is seeking fresh challenges

Selina Scott strides into the smart Soho restaurant, in sensible black shoes, shrugs off her camel coat to reveal a form-fitting designer suit and extends a handsome, if chapped and unamused hand in greeting.

Miss Scott, whose *breakfast* is the profession of which she is a part, is making her only concession to Fleet Street in more than a year talking about *Breakfast Time*, which celebrates its second anniversary this month.

Currently she is still at the negotiating table and is more than a month overdue in renewing her contract. There is, however, no question, she says, that she will stay for at least six more months - perhaps more if her proviso for a meatier television role over and above her duties on *Breakfast Time* are met.

The chips she is trading on are an adulatory audience who turn to her for a major film series idea she says she has put forward and a less gruelling schedule on *Breakfast Time*.

Exhaustion (she calls it the bane of morning television) has been an incentive in angling for less time on the programme. This 33-year-old comely maiden of modern technology is chafing at the bit from the

have to discipline myself. "It's devilish."

"It's not the programme itself," she says, pushing a non-existent wisp of hair from her forehead. "I enjoy that. It's the build-up to it and run down from it each day."

"I've had six hours sleep in the past three days and I'm extremely tired. That's normal for me - I usually catch up with long stretches of sleep over the weekend. There are times when I've just got to break out of the eight o'clock, three o'clock routine. So sometimes I'll go out in the evening and stay up all night, behaving like a child. It's a way of rebelling. I think it's very therapeutic."

If Miss Scott gets what she wants from the BBC, the symbiosis with Frank Bough will be broken. It's not, she's quick to add, that the combination of Bough and Scott has gone stale. It's more that she's spoiling for fresh challenges.

"I feel this year is going to be a transitional one for me," she says, visibly brightening. "I feel I have to do certain things on my own and differently. It won't be a double act with Frank all the time - and he feels exactly the same way."

"The pairing of Frank and me on the programme is almost a cliché. I represent the younger woman, the second wife. I suppose, Frank is the charming, old-fashioned, gallant gentleman."

"He has always been ready to step in if he feels there is any need. At first I was very uneasy about that, but we've come to know and understand one another over these two years."

The tandem performance came unstuck successfully when Selina went to Norway to cover the Nobel Prize awards for American cable television and Bough stayed in London to present the London theatre awards with Angela Rippon.

That experience is one in which Miss Scott takes pride. "I did 44 links without autocue. I presented the entire programme without mistakes," she says, the closest she gets to a snub to critics who have said she goes blank when the autocue goes off.

"I have my own programme ideas in the pipeline, things I want to get involved in - movie ideas, documentaries," she says, leaning across the table to emphasise her point. "I enjoy daily television but it's much more satisfying to see something you've put together as a whole... something you've written and worked on every step of the way."

"I don't think the magic of television is sitting on a sofa in a studio," she says. "It's on the streets, in the country, talking to people and bringing that into people's homes."

"At the moment, I have no time to write. I get to work at four in the morning and have an hour to absorb what we're going to be handling for two and a half hours of live television. I'm not a morning person and find it terribly difficult."

"I pick up on all the major stories and what the leaders are saying. Then I go through profiles and strips on guests of the day of which there are usually six. I'm on system overlaid with information."

There have been times, she says, when all the guests blur into one and the nightmare of most live broadcasters is realized - the name of the person she's chatting so blithely to has slipped her mind.

She denies she has been stung by the muddle-headed image she is sometimes tagged with. Nevertheless, she is defensive when she talks about her "performance".

"When I do go completely blank - and I have to say it isn't often - more often than not it's



Selina Scott: 'I've lost my youthful bounce. In two years I've aged ten. I can't go on with it much longer'

Make-up: Barbara Dale; hair: Nicky Clarke at John Frieda; photograph: Clive Aronson

because I haven't heard what the person has said or because I'm concerned that the allotted interview time left is used in the best possible way."

There is about her a fierce and touching determination to protect her private life as if by allowing a few details to escape, she will have violated that last, tiny, vestige of herself that isn't exposed in 1.8 million homes each weekday morning.

It manifests itself in an unexpected lack of spontaneity. Seldom did my questions meet with a straight "yes" or "no". For the most part, they were held up to the light, examined for suspect motives and then provided with a careful, sometimes ponderous answer.

There's an arrogance involved in the way I feel about keeping my private life that way," she says. "It's something I value highly. I don't want to know about anyone else's private life. Why should they want to know about mine?"

"I try hard to live a normal life. I go out to restaurants with friends, in the ballet or for a light dinner and drinks. But people always want to know that little bit extra, that bit that sells papers - like whether or not I wear a suspender belt and what colour it is."

Miss Scott gets into her stride when it comes to the Press. Over the years, she has been hounded mercilessly, her every move - and particularly with whom - dutifully reported back to Fleet Street.

"I'll give you an example of the silliness of the Press and how it can get out of hand," she says. "An article appeared in

*Tinlin* about how I was afraid of turning into an old maid and living with a load of cats and dogs."

The following day the dailies had headlines like "Selina fears ending her life" plastered all over. I'd actually said something like that as an off-hand remark to a journalist a few years ago. It was turned around and pinned to all sorts of nonsense. Now it's there in the cuttings. It will no doubt be resurrected again."

"It's all a game," she says, shrugging her slender shoulders as if resigned to it. "I accept it all to a very great degree," she adds, not very convincingly.

"I look at my watch. Our one and a half hours are up. I try to bargain for fifteen more minutes for all the questions 'you hate most'. 'Five' she counters briskly.

Men in her life? There is one but she refuses to provide his name, the nature of the relationship or what it's likely outcome will be.

"Babies?" "I don't know what all the fuss is about. It's not that I don't like them. I've never had one and I don't know much about them. I can't say yes. I would love to have one or no. It's not for me."

"Some women feel that time's running out when they're 27 or 30 years old. I think I've got loads of time for that. There are many women who have babies in their forties."

Does she ever hanker for conjugal bliss? She won't rule it out, she says. And with a glint in her eye, "I think it was Stevenson who said, 'It's better to travel hopefully than to arrive.'"

PENNY PERRICK

## A sweet and sour lesson about life

Do you know a story called *The Vinegar Bottle Lady*? Probably not, as it doesn't seem to have passed from the Oral Tradition into one of those big fat anthologies called *Your Favourite Fairy Tales*.

I am pretty familiar with it because it was one of the few things that my great-grandfather, Joseph Bluston, brought out of Russia with him when he made a rather hasty exit and came to live happily ever after in the East End of London. He passed it on to his youngest daughter, my great-aunt Kitty, who used to tell it to me, especially when I was being irritatingly peevish (which was rather a lot of the time).

Briefly, the story is this: There was an old lady who lived, most uncomfortably, in a vinegar bottle and wished most fervently for a bed. She is granted the bed and then demands a room. She wishes in turn for a cottage, a house, a mansion, a castle and a palace and all these wishes come true. Finally, she finds fault with her beautiful palace and complains: "For all the happiness I have found, I might as well be back in the vinegar bottle." And, before you can say, Igo's your uncle, that's just where she ends up.

I was reminded of the *Vinegar Bottle Lady* and her fate when I heard what Herbert Zerof, the director of the Dilworth Family Therapy and Psychiatric Group in North Carolina, had to say recently: that the women's liberation movement is leaving a trail of lonely, unhappy women who, "After years of devoting themselves to their jobs... suddenly find they want more out of life... The problem is when they go looking for a mate they have become such perfectionists at work, that they want the perfect man, only to find he doesn't exist."

No doubt, when these wistful women meet a perfectly nice young man they turn him down as being completely out of hand because he wears the wrong kind of running shoes or does not like foreign films.

I wonder what this perfect man that Mr Zerof says they are looking for is actually like.

I suppose the ideal would be someone so highly-charged and ambitious that he's probably going to be made the chief executive of a multinational company by the age of 32. At the same time, he has a way with a Cole Porter lyric that's reminiscent of the young Sinatra, is always home by 6 p.m. in order to put the children to bed, and bakes his own rye bread.

Mr Zerof is being a bit arbitrary in declaring that he doesn't exist. I'm sure he does, and I'm equally sure that he is already married - such a paragon would hardly be hanging about on the loose. This might not deter true-blue *Vinegar Bottle Ladies*, of course. They would just lurk petulantly about on the sidelines, wishing that things were otherwise.

And the dangers that befall you when you desire more than you can reasonably expect to have was the whole point of my great-grandfather's fairy story. Let us hope that these modern VBLs don't wish themselves straight back into a pre-women's liberation vinegar bottle, in the form of a boring dead-end job and marriage in a man who considers that anything that doesn't carry a salary - housekeeping, child-rearing, cooking - is strictly woman's work.

Being a culinary minimalist, I eat out whenever possible, give ardent thanks to the blessed St Michael for bestowing upon me the abundance of his ready-prepared dishes and hope one day to emulate a friend of mine who keeps nothing in her fridge except an eye-refreshing mask.

I read cookery books with the same sense of wonderment as other people read science fiction. Can it really be true that proper cooks peel, boil and stew chestnuts and grapple with things called jarding needles and wire whisks?

Recently, I came across a most extraordinary recipe which called for "eggs, preferably from hens that you know." Nothing so fanciful could ever be part of an Earl's Court cook's repertoire, for, hereabouts, it is perfectly obvious that our eggs were born and raised in pale blue polystyrene carons.

TOMORROW



How Irene Worth is putting Issey Miyake's designs on the stage

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## The plane man's guide to aerobics

Ever since pilots discovered a name for it, doctors have been seeking a cure for jet-lag, that twilight zone of mental drift and physical exhaustion which affects millions of travellers every year.

The alchemy being used to refresh tired bodies ranges from diet to catnaps and, most recently, airborne exercises.

President Reagan attempted to beat jet-lag by feasting, fasting and sleeping on his visit to China. The cat-sleep regime was prescribed by Dr Charles Ehret of the Argonne National Laboratory.

On fast days, Mr Reagan was ordered to gorge himself on high-protein foods such as steak, salmon, beans, cheese and ploviers' eggs. The object was to stimulate adrenalin



production for sustained high energy. Feasts also included pounds of pasta or potatoes and ended with sticky sweets - carbohydrates to increase the flow of serotonin, a sleep-inducing chemical.

On fast days, it was more or less a bread and water regime designed to lower the energy

reserves of the body and help it reset its internal clock.

But, despite all this, Mr Reagan still nodded off at banquets. So now World Airways in company with physical fitness enthusiasts at the Capitol Hill Hospital, Washington, claim to have found a better solution - a programme of in-air isometric exercises.

Passengers on all eight World Airways' daily transatlantic flights to London are being invited to plug in to "fitness in flight", a taped programme of seated exercises and mood music designed to combat the stress and strain of long-distance travel.

Once plugged in, passengers are greeted by a man's caring voice: "Sit up straight in your seat now and place both feet flat

on the floor. That's right. Now, press your head firmly into the seat and hold for a count of five. Presses - one, two, three, four, five and relax. Remember not to overdo it."

This continues through a series of exercises for the head, neck, chest, upper arms and abdomen.

Passengers are given two sets of exercises done to sprightly music, and then it's on to more heavy breathing. The soothing voice then tells you to sleep for short periods not long ones, drink three pints of water a day, avoid alcohol, eat light meals and finally, repeat the entire exercise programme every two hours.

Clearly, the time has come in order a stiff drink.

Bailey Morris

NATIONAL SAVINGS STOCK REGISTER.





## THE TIMES DIARY

### Going out fighting

In response to the threatened abolition of his post as life patron of the Federation of Conservative Students, Edward Heath has not only refused to resign quietly but has denounced everything the federation stands for. Replying to the easy option offered last month, Heath has now written to FCS chairman Marc Glendenning: "I was somewhat surprised to read a report (of the request) in *The Times* (P.H.S. Dec 31) before it reached me". He then goes on to praise the "Heathite employment policies" - "What we (now) face is a market failure... I am surprised that a number of your generation have failed to grasp the challenge that confronts us... I am saddened that you are prepared to acquiesce in the fatalism of the inevitability of unemployment. I am afraid that you commit a gross calumny when you try to equate your own policies to traditional conservatism. To me they seem indistinguishable from the 19th century liberal tradition of unfettered laissez-faire and extreme libertarianism. What distinguishes man from animal is his desire and his ability to control and shape his environment. As to a new consensus, if you perceive one post it on to me!" The doomed life patron should get the "consensus" any day now, a poster of Mrs T and both her election manifestos.

What are they serving in the canteen these days? Chemist Ray Shaw asked if a local army barracks could contribute to the 4,000 litres of fresh male urine he needs daily to produce an anti-thrombosis drug at a new factory in Chippenham. Command HQ at Aldershot has said no on security grounds.

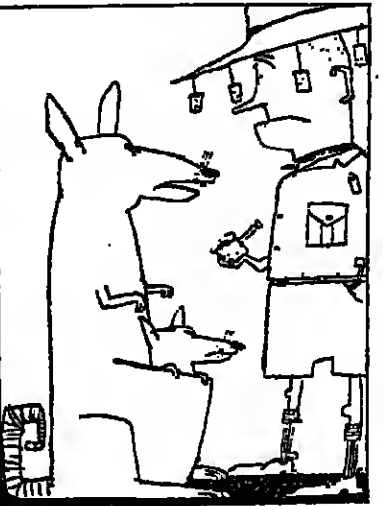
### New leaf

Continued speculation about whether 65-year-old Lord Weidenfeld plans to sell off his publishing house has finally taken its toll. Michael O'Mara, his dynamic American deputy chairman, is to quit next month after only 15 months to set up his own publishing business. Sources tell me that O'Mara, formerly the managing director of Rainbird publishers, is also disenchanted with the way the business is run. He is said to find it cumbersome and wasteful: while the cash from the profit-sharing arrangement which helped lure him there has disappointed him. I wonder which Weidenfeld authors he will take with him.

### Few about

The apocryphal *Times* headline "Small Earthquake in Chile: Not Many Hurt" appears to have a challenger. Last week's *Dudot Herald* carried the startling front-page headline "A Quiet Christmas" above a riveting story beginning: "Christmas appears to have passed quietly in South Oxfordshire, with no reports of serious accidents and no extremes of weather". Still on headlines, the *Gloucester Evening Times* probably thought it had got away with the blunder of 1984. It read: "Mrs Thatcher leaves for Gandhi Funeral: Security Guards Told to Shoot on Sight".

BARRY FANTONI



### Down and up

Watership Down author Richard Adams rings to tell me he has been cleared of the "Colonel Blimp racist" label pinned on him by *Private Eye*: he has just been asked by the GLC's ethnic minorities unit to judge a £14,000 literary contest for black writers. "It is one in the eye for my enemies," says Adams, who has been accused of referring to "niggers" and "yellow bastards". "I've only used the word 'nigger' when quoting anti-apartheid campaigner Trevor Huddleston. As for 'yellow bastards', I may have called the Japs that during the war." Adams is so pleased with his invitation that he is lunching the contest's adviser, Prabhu Gupta, at the Savile Club next week. Doubtless Adams will explain why his new poetry anthology will feature verse by Enoch Powell.

### Footnote

Spelling has never been a strong point with the authors of Belfast's seaborne political and paramilitary graffiti, but their work is leavened by native wit. Seen in Belfast yesterday was a busney emblazoned on the back with "Joe Bennett sold his soul for £50,000" - a reference to the Ulster Volunteer Force supergrass discredited on Christmas Eve with the acquittal on appeal of 14 people convicted on his evidence. Underneath, in a more educated hand, was appended, "How much were his shoes?"

PHS

# No Entebbe but still a triumph

By Tudor Parfitt

It is a commonplace that Israel is viewed as sinner or saint but rarely as a "normal" Middle East state. For the last few days Israel has basked in the approval of most of the world for its recent exploits supposedly in the tradition of the Entebbe raid and the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

As one admiring editorial put it, Israeli foreign policy is made "on the hoof". The *Daily Express* captured the spirit of most reports for "Israel has snatched 20,000 starving and persecuted Jews from Ethiopia in a brilliant airlift." All this suggests a daring, illegal, courageous but perhaps irresponsible initiative taken by a powerful state always ready to help its own no matter what the cost (estimated by one paper at \$60 billion, a sum sufficient to provide each Falasha, man, woman and child, with about \$2m apiece).

Now the pendulum begins to swing and there have already been suggestions that whatever money was spent was ill spent, that Israel's action was somehow selfish and that the money would have been more properly used for famine relief within Ethiopia itself. So perhaps within a day or so Israel will be again suffering the chill wind of international disapproval.

None the less, even if the remaining

Falashas are left to rot in refugee camps in the Sudan, Israeli politicians have scored a remarkable international coup which will reward to their political benefit long after the criticism has subsided.

Far from the Israelis playing an important physical role within the Sudan or Ethiopia, the six to seven thousand Falashas who have already left flew from Khartoum in a more of less legal and orderly fashion through the intermediary of a number of international aid organizations working in the Sudan.

The Israeli government, and particularly the Jewish Agency, played an important coordinating role but Israel's main contribution, an entirely laudable one, was its willingness to take Ethiopia's black Jews.

But the coordination lacked the precision of an Entebbe operation. Probably 20 per cent of the Falashas who left Gondar last spring died before the summer was out. At one of the larger camps there was no proper water supply and minimal medical attention. In June and July they were dying in one camp at a rate of 15 a day.

We can rejoice that many of the Falashas have gone to Israel. These are the most

fortunate Ethiopians of all. But it was high time something was done. The last organized attempt to bring them out in any numbers founded in 1974 as a result of a supposedly unintentional gaffe by Moshe Dayan. Operation Moses looks in danger of going the same way partly because of another gaffe by a Jewish Agency official, Yehudah Dominitz, who, at least before 1975, had been opposed to Falasha immigration to Israel ("Take a Falasha out of his village, it's like taking a fish out of water...").

It is to be hoped that despite what has happened the thousands of Falashas still in Sudanese refugee camps will be enabled to leave for Israel. They have no future in Sudan. Secrecy was maintained almost long enough but it has not been an episode of "brilliant" derring do. Mistakes have been made but it is clear that in Israel there is immense goodwill at many levels. To oversensationalize Israel's role in the exodus of this suffering tribe can only put off the day when Africa's black Jews are where they want to be - in Zion.

The author, a lecturer at the School of Oriental and African Studies, witnessed Operation Moses on behalf of the Minority Rights Group.

John Barry, 1983 specialist writer of the year for his reports in *The Times* of the last US-Soviet arms talks, gives the inside story on today's Shultz-Gromyko meeting



## Can missile mouse outwit the Star Wars cat?

which did not contain provisions for verification - anti-cheating measures far more stringent and intrusive than anything the Soviets have ever accepted before.

It is true that Reagan's team has been preparing for today's meeting - and for the negotiations - in a far more orderly fashion than it drew up its opening bids for the 1981 talks. It is true, too, that the outcome of these intense - and intensely secret - negotiations is a range of negotiating options and packages designed to respond to whatever the Soviets offer.

It is also true, however, that the Reagan administration has - with the exception of one or two dissidents - accepted the notion that arms control is a political necessity. Internationally, because America's allies demand at least the semblance of progress. Domestically, because the best way of persuading a reluctant Congress to fund the weapons the administration believes necessary is either to tell the legislators that the weapons are vital as bargaining chips in arms talks, or to demonstrate that disarmament has been tried in vain.

What this has meant in practice is that the arms control debate in Washington for the past seven months - ever since Chernenko proposed talks on space weapons last June - has been more complex and more interesting than has so far been reported. The European press in particular has tended to portray the debate in simple terms of good guys v bad guys: The "good guys" being Shultz and his subordinates in the State Department while the "bad guys" are in the Pentagon, namely Defense Secretary Weinberger and the assistant secretary for International Security Policy, Richard Perle.

The reality, very roughly, is that the State Department - largely George Shultz in person - took the lead in persuading President Reagan to ease the Soviet path back to the negotiating table. That was stage one. And it is true that in the Pentagon Richard Perle has said publicly that he thinks that was a mistake for which the West is already paying a price.

At this point, stage two in the Washington debate these past seven months is crucial. The State Department ran stage one. But in stage two - the working out of America's bargaining position at these talks - the evidence is that the Defense Department's views have largely prevailed. The US team in Geneva, in other words, with a set of very tough proposals.

Take the debate on anti-satellite weapons. Between 1968 and 1982 the Russians carried out 20 tests of such missiles, with the result that they have for years had a crude but workable anti-satellite weapon. Not

well as its cynicism. As Defence sees it, the outcome of the "cosmetic" Salt-1 and Salt-2 was to constrain American nuclear programmes while somehow allowing the Soviets to march ahead with their missile forces' five-year plan.

The strongest argument against a "cosmetic" agreement, however, is also the simplest: it would be incompatible with what the Soviets have said they want from these talks. Moscow wants to put limits not just on offensive missiles but also on defensive systems - anti-satellite and anti-missile weapons. Indeed, Moscow's initial proposal last summer was that the talks should concern only space-based defensive systems. Faced with Washington's adamant refusal, it has now had to agree to broader bargaining.

But the Soviet leadership has continued to insist, publicly and in its private contacts with Washington, that it wants above all to restrain President Reagan's vaulting plans for Star Wars defences.

But one reason the Reagan administration is so keen on the idea of anti-missile defences is that it has all but despaired of persuading the Soviets to reduce by negotiation those heavy missiles whose warheads Washington finds most threatening to America's silos.

In theory, of course, trading Star Wars for missiles ought to be possible. The reason for the pessimism among those who prepared Washington's negotiating package is that few believe the Soviets will in fact bring themselves to offer such cuts.

Not once in past arms talks have the Soviets been willing to trade real weapons of their own for paper projects in the West. That was one reason why the Euro-missile talks collapsed: the Soviets saw no reason to swap real SS-20s for unreal Pershing and cruise missiles.

So what hope does that leave at Geneva? On that question has been focused the most sensitive and secret of all Washington's preparations for these talks. What if the Soviets offer some reductions in missile numbers, but not enough to warrant American abandonment of the whole idea of anti-missile defences?

The answer the Reagan administration is toying with is a deal by which, in exchange for some reduction in offensive missile numbers, both sides are allowed some anti-missile defences. The defences Washington has in mind would not be in space: they would be ABM batteries on earth, deployed to protect the missile fields of both superpowers.

In other words, the Reagan administration is bracing itself to talk about renegotiating the 1972 ABM Treaty and Warsaw Pact diplomats have dropped public hints in Washington that Moscow might be prepared to contemplate this too.

The political price would be high. Standing as one of the few enduring monuments of the years of détente, the ABM treaty has acquired a talismanic status out of all proportion to its original rationale. Any attempt to rewrite it would provoke international uproar - which is why the idea is being held so secretly in Washington, and why the current thinking is to attempt it only in collaboration with the Soviet Union.

The terms of the ABM treaty allow its revision in October 1987. The superpowers have got just under three years to come up with an alternative. The omens do not look good.

Anne Sofer

## A carrot for the teacher

Teachers. What comes into your mind at the sound of the word? The furious rant of *The Beano*, complete with cane and mortar-board? The unkempt duffle-coated banger-waver? Mr Chips? Jane Eyre's Miss Temple? Or the nice, quiet, earnest girl down the road who joins all the local societies and goes fell-walking?

Teachers themselves have an occupational fear of being identified. If somebody, at a party, asks "Are you a teacher?" they think it means they have been boring, or dogmatic or over-serious. But they do tend to take themselves, and the world, seriously. They are the compulsive volunteers, the mainstay of all the political parties, the salt of the earth. Since they are going through a bad time at the moment, it is right to quote the response of a London teenager to the question I posed at the beginning of this article. After a moment's reflection he said: "Some of the nicest adults I know."

It is hard to square this view with a very different image emerging from the whispered fears of heads and senior managers of the education service as they look into the New Year and the probability of renewed industrial action: visions of cancelled school functions, picketed schools and angry parents; of heated confrontations with union officials and refusal of teachers to cover for absent colleagues. Most of these people strongly support the teachers' pay claim, but they find the new-style militancy hard to stomach. How can a so-called dedicated profession (is the implied reproach) treat children this way?

The truth is that, with part of their minds, most teachers feel the same way - and that paradoxically makes them even angrier. A survey last autumn in *The Times Educational Supplement* charted the depths of the teachers' low morale. They are indignant that their pay has slipped so far behind other workers: the favourite example to enrage them all is the young policeman who only two or three years after leaving school with modest attainments is earning more than they are. But even more than the issue of pay, they feel keenly the present government's low evaluation of the whole service: crumbling, underfunded schools, buildings, tailored, out-of-date textbooks; cancelled in-service courses. They want the industrial action to be interpreted as a *cri de coeur* - like a normally good, hard-working child letting his teacher know that something is wrong by behaving atrociously. There is something a little naive in expecting the public to see it that way - but then a touch of unworlship is also part of the teachers' psychology.

It is dangerous for relations between an important public service and society as a whole to start on a downward spiral of this sort. In the forthcoming battle the teachers seem likely to get the worst of it. Public sympathy, which might be forthcoming on the issue of their very justifiable pay claim, could well evaporate in the face of their

intransigence - or apparent intransigence - on the other two issues: conditions of service and assessment.

On the first, teachers are caught in the trap of their long-standing refusal, entrenched in the existing Bursar negotiating machinery, to consider salaries and conditions of service together. The fact that so much of what teachers do during the course of the week - break time supervision, clubs, parents' evenings, even (they now claim) the setting and marking of homework - is not part of their contractual obligation means that the "with-drawal of goodwill" is a mighty weapon of industrial action. Its use, however, has alienated from them much of their natural support.

On assessment the public reaction is likely to be even stronger. To non-teachers their resistance to an assessment scheme (a common enough in other professions) seems absurd. But it must be recognized that teaching is, of all professions, the least supported and supervised, and what is needed above all is not so much merely a scheme for "vetting and sacking" (which is how Sir Keith's proposals have appeared in the popular press) as a comprehensive scheme for professional development and improvement. What is lacking, or hampered, or squeezed would expect to get on in his or her career without the regular opportunity to observe colleagues and in turn be subject to their scrutiny and criticism? The circumstances of teaching have encouraged instead a defensive isolation, and the employers are to be blamed for years of inaction over adequate in-service training.

The present impasse is the sort of crisis in which political parties have no right to remain silent. The SDP, at its council at the end of January, will be considering a set of proposals which is bound to offend some sectional interests - but which is directly addressed to the deep-seated and anxious desire of the people of this country to have an effective education system. We propose that a comparability system should be set up in place of the existing negotiating machinery which would regularly relate teachers' pay to private sector and other public sector salaries; that in return for this a "no industrial action" agreement should be sought; that a new contract should spell out teachers' curricular and extra-curricular duties; and that the provision of and participation in, regular in-service training should be an obligation on employers and teachers.

We would hope teachers would respond to the financial and professional attractiveness of this package, and that the public would also see the cost as well worth the return. More than the issue of money, what is desperately needed is a new climate and relationship. The country needs good teachers, and good teachers need the high regard of the community. We run the risk of having neither.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/LEA for St Pancras North.

John O'Sullivan

## When the law fails the gun speaks

New York

The incident reads like a film script. Four young black men surrounded a physically unimpressive white man on a subway. Did he have the time? He did. A match? Five dollars?

At that point Clint Eastwood in the Dirty Harry films would have met the implied threat with a steely "Make my day". The man's actual words were: "I have five dollars for each of you". Whereupon he shot and wounded the four young men, paralysing one from the waist down, helped a distressed woman back into her seat, told the guard that the four had tried to "rip me off" and vanished into the tunnel.

The man, Bernhard Goetz, an electronics engineer, is now in prison awaiting trial, and is one of the most popular men in New York. Collections to raise his \$50,000 bail are made on the subway. Letters to newspapers and callers on radio talk-in programmes endorse his action. And a Bernhard Goetz Legal Defence Fund has been established. When Mayor Koch criticized the concept of vigilante justice, the cynical response of New Yorkers was that he was afraid that Goetz would run for mayor.

It would be a mistake to assume that this public support is confined to conservative blue collar-workers. Liberals, Hispanics, university professors and refugees from the Carter administration were among those who expressed their delight in Goetz's action to me in the last few days.

Behind this rejoicing lies deep public frustration with two New York institutions: the subway system and the law. The subway is filthy, vandalised, decorated with graffiti and dangerous. The Metropolitan Transit Authority points out that there are only 38 reported felonies compared with hundreds of thousands of journeys each day. What reassurance omits is that the thugs who swagger up and down the trains rob only one or two people but harass others and frighten those who witness the scene.

And not just witnesses. The subway is part of every New Yorker's mental neighbourhood. A purse-snatching to Staten Island is merely a sad statistic to people in Brooklyn, but subway muggings seem close to every traveller. It is a little like having 38 reported felonies each day to one street.

It is, of course, generally accepted that the four young men were muggers. If so, their technique of careful escalation is perhaps signifi-

cant. A simple enquiry about the time of day followed by a request for a match followed, in turn, by a request for five dollars. Any threat was in the tone of voice, any menace was conveyed by their physically fencing Goetz off from other passengers.

This was, in short, a mugging along lines laid down by lawyers. It had an acquittal built into its ambiguous procedure. A jury might perhaps have found them guilty, but their appeal would certainly have released them. Of course, no lawyer gave this advice. But after years of involvement with the American legal system, the mugging classes have by now acquired a sort of street legalism.

It is criminals' exploitation of the law which leaves the ordinary law-abiding citizen so downcast. There is general dissatisfaction with what is called "the turntable justice system" in which criminals are arrested, released on bail, commit other crimes in the interval before they come to trial, and are often then released on technicalities.

Revenge is a kind of wild justice," said Bacon. And since the law no longer feels confident that the law will provide justice, it is tempted to exact revenge for its case, viciously. They see Goetz as their representative and the four men he shot as representatives of the entire class that terrifies them. It was, so to speak, a class action case of vigilante justice.

But the public is not quite so tough-minded as to judge it in those harsh terms. People are anxious that the shooting should be justified on more conventional grounds. So they emphasize that Goetz was physically threatened and thus entitled to defend himself. And until Goetz's identity became known when he surrendered to the police, it was quite common to hear people express the hope that he would turn out to be a decent, law-abiding citizen, and not a Ku Klux Klan sympathizer or a racist nut of some kind. They did not want the law to be well, tarnished by racism.

There are a few exceptions to the general mood but it is widely assumed that anyone who loyally disapproves, such as Governor Mario Cuomo or Mayor Koch, does not travel by subway. One would not be surprised to see that old Sixties insult "limousine liberal" come back into vogue.

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## NEW PHASE AT THE FACE

Today the coal strike enters a new phase almost exactly ten months after its start.

From the beginning of November until the Christmas break, 17,000 miners returned to work making 23,000 in all since March. The total number of working members of the National Union of Mineworkers is now 69,000, out of a National Coal Board estimated total of 175,000 allowing for normal wastage. In other words, with another 16,000 to 20,000 miners returning to work, an effective majority would have voted with its feet to end the strike.

It is said in NCB quarters that a surge is not administratively desirable in the way it was in November, though such figures would be very desirable over a period of two months. First of all the real surge then substantially completed the take-up of slack in working areas of Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, North Wales, Lancashire and the West Midlands, whose underground facilities had been working for some time and were thus ready to absorb a large new influx.

The bulk of the existing number of strikers now live in areas of greater militancy. Each decision to return is that much harder to take in the face of militancy, intimidation, violence and alleged murder. The NCB thinks it will take longer, as can be seen with Nacods members who anyway have to go in first to prepare the underground faces before coal can be produced. There will always be a time lag between returning to work at the pithead and getting under ground.

However we must remember that last August many working miners were having to return by lying on the floor of vans or armoured vehicles whereas in many of the same areas now they are able to walk to work unprotected. Thus the NCB's view is that there is no alternative but to carry on with this policy working away quietly at building up the courage of those many miners known to be desperate to return to work were it not for the violent consequences of so doing. Their desperation has to be weighed against the support received by the NUM in forms of food parcels, which though keeping them at a comfortable level of subsistence, do not maintain the standard of life to which all miners were accustomed before the strike.

Strikers have received millions of pounds from local authorities taking ratepayers' money, from the British taxpayer at large spending tens of millions on supplementary allowances from individual trade unions, now presumably in suitcases in view of civil court proceedings, not to mention the very large sums, probably exceeding millions, from the Soviet bloc, and for all we know in spite of official disclaimers, from the Libyan authorities as well. For

many miners that will chime in with their conviction that such suffering must be endured in pursuit of the certain victory which Mr Scargill still, even yesterday on television, is promising them.

What other pressures are working on each side now during this final phase of attrition? Given the confidence of ministers that as Mr Walker has said, there will be no power cuts in 1985, the pressures on the Government all seem to be not to condone a shabby settlement which would vitiate the three billion pound cost of meeting the dispute so far. The police force in its entirety would be undermined, having been exposed to such controversial operations which suddenly did not seem so important after all. The principle of allowing violence to win where argument loses would subvert the whole climate of political discourse. One can see only too clearly already how sanitised society has become - and in particular politicians - to this phenomenon. A settlement would then go on to betray the working miners. It would condemn them to the obloquy of their union partners, whose so-called "victory" would doubtless be accompanied by old-fashioned Marxist magnanimity. Moreover it would destroy the one real chance that the miners themselves can restore health and democracy to their union through civil action in the courts. That would be a terrible betrayal and could ultimately lead to a more damaging crisis of morale, not just in the Government, but throughout the country, than the fiscal effects of spending so much money fighting a strike movement which was then allowed to get away with it.

Those actions take time. But they are likely to have more effect on the outcome of the struggle than any of the tactics employed by the NUM with the TUC, or the NCB with the Government. The courts have declared that the actions of Mr Scargill and his National Executive are unlawful unless and until he argues the point. He has treated that with contempt and his punishment for the contempt has been made even more appropriate now that he has shown a desire to use the courts on another issue, as though he and his NEC can pick and choose which court, which judges and which decisions they are prepared to respect.

The civil actions by members are of wider importance. The NCB has avoided use of the courts under the new labour legislation passed by this Government. However it has given moral support to working miners to use the common law to protect their rights by challenging the trade union leadership to respect the common law property rights of an individual in its widest sense. The union, whose recognition of these obligations to its members as

individuals has been long absent (an absence indeed from the morality of most trade union leaderships which has inflicted untold damage on British labour relations and the performance of British industry) is now faced with a challenge which it didn't expect and cannot claim to be combating "Tory law". No private employer could afford to sit back while its workers invoked their individual rights and the NCB can only do so if the Government and the taxpayer is prepared to hold the line elsewhere.

In that context, Mr Scargill had little to offer on television yesterday to demonstrate that he is likely to recover the initiative for the strikers. Until the trade union movement and the Labour Party recognise that Mrs. Thatcher has forbidden Mr. MacGregor to continue negotiating, and responds accordingly by mobilising physical support for the miners, the strike will not achieve the victory which would be in its grasp, he said. To that, on another programme, Mr. Moses the North Derbyshire director replied that the NCB could not accommodate Mr. Scargill's uncompromising demand that every ton had to be mined from every pit, irrespective of cost.

Mr MacGregor also on television yesterday, said that the original plans were based on the assumption that the business would come through the strike largely unscathed, but that if accident, negligence or failure to look after coal faces had seriously damaged the industry, the NCB could be forced to revise its attitude to compulsory redundancy, further pit closures and so on. Seventy working faces have serious problems of which twenty may be irrecoverable.

Beyond that, of course, there is the question of the Coal Board's potential to apply active pressure on the residue of the strike force if an insufficient number of workers returned by the anniversary to give Mr MacGregor what he would describe as a "working" majority, which he feels he needs to proceed on the assumption that the strike is effectively over and that he must now deal with representatives of the real work force rather than a so-called "government in exile" maintained by outside bodies and perhaps by then with its authority repudiated by the courts of England.

That means that the total number to return by the total week in March is a more important figure than those of today, tomorrow or even this week. However, this week's trend could suggest whether the NCB would have to take active measures some time before March in order to encourage more strikers to return. That is the hard side of the Coal Board policy which will not as yet be emphasised but which the Government must support.

## A CHILD OF THE COURT

Barnet council is right to have imposed a pause for thought in the case of the baby born as a result of a surrogacy arrangement. The case is the first in Britain to occur with public knowledge, and through an agency, and several similar arrangements are likely to be in the offing. If there had been no public intervention, the numbers might have risen sharply at once, although there are widespread misgivings about the practice. The law is not without resources. In this situation, and it is right to see how it copes, and to decide in the light of that what further legislation may be necessary. For this is the kind of area where hasty legislation can be particularly cruel and unpredictable in its effects.

If, as is reported, the mother bore the child after artificial insemination from the husband in the couple who want to bring it up as theirs, the case is only novel in its technological and contractual trappings. A more problematical situation would be one where, as is technically possible, the child belonged genetically wholly to the receiving couple and not to the mother at all: here the law needs to spell out clearly the priority of the tie of birth. But this case is in effect simply that of the illegitimate child whose natural father wishes to take it over. Childless couples have no doubt resorted to such expedients ever since the family became an institution. Where

the motive is goodwill, there may be no harm in it. But the idea of a financial transaction determining the destiny of an infant is a repugnant one.

The law rightly puts the interests of the child first, and would almost certainly disregard any contracts made in advance if the mother changed her mind and wanted to keep it. If she is ready to part with it, the situation is closely analogous to that of payment for transfer of custody of a child with a view to adoption, which is a criminal offence. This precedent gives the council ample justification for intervening.

Its decision may not be an easy one, however. The couple seeking possession may on investigation prove eminently suitable parents, for whom failure to have a child of their own is a profound grief. They undeniably have a special tie with the child, one-sided as it is. It would be hard to dash all their hopes at the last moment, simply with the general aim of discouraging the spread of commercial surrogacy. Yet if they are granted custody, the effect must be to encourage others, whose yearning may be just as great, to take the risk of entering unenforceable contracts similar to those outlawed for good reasons in the case of adoption.

It is hard for a couple who want children and cannot have them. The number of babies available for adoption is far

smaller than the demand, and the result is much sadness. Inevitably, in seeking to do their best for the child, agencies say no to many perfectly competent potential parents. If commercial surrogacy became in practice an alternative to adoption (for the wealthy), with much better odds, an impetus would be created to rapid growth of a practice whose effect is to bring into being children in a necessarily equivocal situation. Adoption, by contrast, is only a matter of doing the best for a child which already exists.

In these circumstances, legislation would be justified to make it a crime for third parties (or rather fourth parties) to arrange surrogacy agreements, whether for profit or not. Direct transactions would be a more difficult problem, for it would be hard to make a couple (and still more a mother) a criminal in such circumstances: that might only encourage an underground trade, given the strong feelings involved. In the meantime, while some compassion should be exercised towards couples entering agreements in good faith in a confusing situation, it should be made clear that they have no claims that can override the interests of the child, and that in future when a mother wants to part with her baby, a surrogacy agreement would only in exceptional circumstances be regarded as strengthening their claim over that of other couples seeking to adopt.

## Keeping tabs on British teachers

From Mr R. D. Brierley  
Sir, I am sure most people would see little with which to quarrel in Sir Keith Joseph's edict (17 Times, December 31) on the weeding out of incompetent teachers. However, the questionable point raised is how this is to be done.

Like other teachers of many years experience, I have become sadly disillusioned at the way poor teachers have been "got rid of". The only way has been to give them glowing references when they have applied for other jobs and, consequently, very many of them are now in positions of authority ranging from heads of departments and deputy heads to heads and advisers. These, undoubtedly, could judge people of their own ilk, but would they? Isn't there a chance they would secure their own jobs by ignoring real incompetence in favour of persecuting teachers who hold opposite views and contradictory ideas to themselves?

There is also the point that over the years, many authorities, particularly those of a left-wing bias have encouraged people of their own persuasion in their educational hierarchy. Can we really believe that political bias would not be shown by those? It has been evident in job placement so why not in the opposite event?

Many older teachers are not just badly motivated and disillusioned because of pay; this is a minor matter against the plummeting of educational standards prevailing at present. I feel constantly insulted by many new aspects of the curriculum I am expected to "teach", thought up by brash, inexperienced "whizz-kids" in positions of authority, many of whom cannot even spell or speak correctly.

Obviously, new technical advancements call for reappraisal of curricula, but this is often being used as an excuse to lower standards, not improve them, by many educational "leaders" whose personal policy seems to be based on all that is new is good and all that is old is bad. If weeding out is to be done effectively, let us include chiefs as well as teachers.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT D. BRIERLEY,  
10 Cliftonville Road,  
Thornton,  
Rushley,  
January 2.

## News of the antique

From Dr Paul Ashbee  
Sir, The book notice in your fascinating first issue facsimile (January 2) was an appropriate curtain-raiser for the new established tradition of significant archaeological news. The *Antiquities of England & Wales*, published in four volumes between 1773 and 1787, were the work of the distinguished antiquarian and topographer, Francis Grose (1731-91).

He was a man of Falstaffian amplitude, Swiss descent, Middlesex upbringing and boundless good humour. From his numerous caricatures, witty insights into the antiquarian society of his day, it could be thought that no gathering was complete without a dilapidated chamber-pot exciting animated debate.

None the less, the works that your paper advertised in 1785, and his later *Antiquities of Scotland* (1789-91) although popularised archaeology, did much to dissipate the clinging clouds of fashionable romantic "Gothic" gloom, and point towards notions of objective record, the basis of scholarly archaeological endeavour to this day.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,  
PAUL ASHBEES  
The Old Rectory,  
Cheddington,  
Northampton,  
January 2.

## The ring cycle

From Mr Richard Beetham  
Sir, I suppose that Christmas is as good a time as any to write about round robins, but Geraldine Norman (Spectrum, December 21) should note that they are not the same thing as circular letters.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD BEETHAM,  
108 West End Avenue,  
Harrowgate,  
North Yorkshire,  
December 22.

## South African reform

From Mr J. Parsons  
Sir, I wonder if Dr James Barber, when outlining his proposals "to promote peaceful change in South Africa" (December 27), feels that he has grounds for ignoring the existence of the Urban Foundation. Conceived in 1979 by representatives of the private sector, with substantial financial support from British companies operating in South Africa (in addition, of course, to the majority funding provided by indigenous companies). The foundation agreed its initial objectives as a result of consultation with representatives of black communities in the major industrial areas.

These priorities, apart from the general intention of endeavouring to influence the government, lie in the

## Thoughts on deterrence before brink

From Professor Sir Hermann Bondi, FRS.

Sir, Your leader of December 28 is most valuable in focusing attention on the divergences in defence thinking between the USA and western Europe. My own views differ somewhat and may be worth presenting.

First, a country possessing an independent strategic nuclear weapon is a country no one can afford to make utterly desperate, for then it could, however irrationally, create havoc on an appalling scale. This argument, which underlies the British and the French systems, a fortiori applies to the USSR.

Secondly, the loss of any territory to the east of the demarcation line in central Europe would, in the view of virtually all Europeans and many Americans, make the leadership of the USSR desperate.

Thus the best option available is the policy of "containment", first enunciated by the Truman Administration, reconciling ourselves to leaving much of Europe under the control of a doctrinaire and highly unpleasant regime. The enormous price paid by the Poles, the Czechs and, through acceptance of their division, by all Germans, is seen in this view as essential in the interests of the supreme need for the avoidance of major war in Europe.

Many in America, in a tradition going back 40 years, have not accepted this argumentation and aim at a strategic superiority which would offer at least some hope of rolling back the iron curtain, even if some risks have to be accepted on the way. This, at present, dominant strain of American thinking finds no echo whatever in a western Europe where even our German friends are not prepared to allow such risks to be run, however close to their hearts the inhabitants of East Germany are.

It is against this background that President Reagan's strategic defence initiative must be seen. While perhaps it offers a hope of a strategic superiority, what appeals us in Europe is that we do not know of any study that shows credibly how a transition from the present "mutual assured destruction" state (which has proved remarkably stable) to an SDI-based system can be carried through without creating an utterly unacceptable risk of a tactical opportunity strike by the USSR. This is the crux of the matter.

If the USA pours vast resources into SDI and the result is either a technical failure (as some predict) or a technical success that cannot be

deployed because it would be too dangerous to do so, or, worst of all, by irresistible momentum deployed although it is too dangerous, then all possible outcomes of the SDI look black.

The Prime Minister, wisely not entering a technical argument, has reached a valuable and logically much-needed agreement that at last draws attention to the need to think before deployment. However, it does not remove European regrets at the SDI.

If similar resources were put into other US defence priorities, though these would not offer a hope of freeing eastern Europe, they might yet be quite sufficient to prevent the projection of Soviet power into new Afghanistan or Ethiopia, and perhaps encourage its retreat in such areas, a retreat that is conceivable because these areas are vastly less sensitive than eastern Europe.

Sir, the world depends on Nato being strong and united. The SDI, by exposing so painfully a pre-existing difference in attitudes, has created a difficult situation. The Prime Minister's achievement is a statement that more is needed on both sides of the Atlantic to strengthen the unity of Nato and its foundation, the attitudes of our peoples.

Yours faithfully,  
HERMANN BONDII,  
Churchill College,  
Cambridge,  
December 30.

From Mr Michael Ivens  
Sir, Recent letters and leaders in *The Times* have used the propagandist phrase, "star wars". I too have fallen into the same error.

Research into methods of stopping a number of nuclear missiles hitting you is defensive. No high frontier protagonist claims that it will be infallible, but it will deter an attacker who would be at a disadvantage if most of his missiles were destroyed.

Critics like Mr Hugh Hanning (December 24) fail to deal with the possibility that in the future fanatics in small nations may launch a missile without caring for the consequences. Surely we - and that includes the Soviet Union - should welcome a method that could destroy such a missile before it finds its target? At present we could only duck.

Yours truly,  
MICHAEL IVENS,  
49 Ordinance Hill, NW8,  
December 26.

## Science by design

From Professor B. Crossland, FRS

Sir, I read with great interest Professor Kennaway's letter (December 29). Though I agree with much which he states, I would go further.

Few scientific ideas are in themselves profitable and scientists are mostly unable to recognise those few ideas which could lead to profitable exploitation. A fine example is provided by Lord Rutherford's splitting of the atom and his realisation of the energy which could be released.

It was a fine piece of scientific work, but in truth it probably involved far greater intellectual challenges to achieve an economical source of power from nuclear fission. The successful development of nuclear power required the development of many new and extremely novel engineering and scientific concepts, and the solution of formidable problems of fabrication and construction of the reactor.

It seems to me that design cannot be divorced from science but, even more importantly, it cannot be divorced from manufacture and the market demand. A fine example of

this is the new telephone transmitter and receiver designed by STC in its Monkstown (Northern Ireland) plant. The cost has been reduced to one fifth compared with components they replaced by a careful integration of manufacture, testing and design. Hopefully this design will gain a substantial part of the world market.

In this country we have far too long concentrated on teaching what is basically engineering sciences in our institutions of higher education with a few notable exceptions, though the Engineering Council is trying to encourage radical change.

In my opinion, all engineering educators should have to swear a hippocratic oath that they see engineering as being concerned with design for profitable manufacture. Some would object to the exclusion of science in this brief definition, but engineering sciences are not free-standing edifices but should be focused on design and optimisation of design.

Yours faithfully,  
B. CROSSLAND,  
The Queen's University of Belfast,  
Belfast,  
Northern Ireland,  
December 31.

## Without prejudice

From Mrs R. T. L. Arentsen

Sir, Deploing single-issue fanaticism Mr Levin asks (December 31): "Who will stand on either hand and keep the bridge with me?"

While offering to take up station alongside Mr Levin I should like to suggest that he re-phrases his invitation: knowing the enemy, and the tactics employed, he will need helpers in front and behind as well as on either side.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANCES ARENTSEN,  
16 Normanton Road,  
Chifton,  
Bristol,  
Avon,  
January 2.

## Johnson Matthey

From Lord Allen of Abeydale

Sir, I cannot help thinking that if the Government had studied with rather greater care the report of the Crown Agents tribunal of inquiry in 1982 they would not have been so surprised as they appear to have been over the somewhat inadequate communication between the Bank of England and the Treasury in the Johnson Matthey affair.

Yours faithfully,  
ALLEN OF ABBEYDALE  
House of Lords,  
January 1.

## South African reform

From Mr J. Parsons

Sir, I wonder if Dr James Barber, when outlining his proposals "to promote peaceful change in South Africa" (December 27), feels that he has grounds for ignoring the existence of the Urban Foundation. Conceived in 1979 by representatives of the private sector, with substantial financial support from British companies operating in South Africa (in addition, of course, to the majority funding provided by indigenous companies). The foundation agreed its initial objectives as a result of consultation with representatives of black communities in the major industrial areas.

These priorities, apart from the general intention of endeavouring to influence the government, lie in the areas of land tenure, housing, home improvement, community facilities, education and training job opportunities and employment practices - in that order.

If, as I believe to be the case, progress is being made, the immediate requirement seems to be a quickening of the pace by further strengthening the foundation, not a new and separate initiative which would inevitably result in a dissipation of effort.

May one add a suggestion to Dr Barber's proposals? He refers, with every justification, to white intransigence. Unfortunately, there is also an element of black intransigence in the situation. It does not seem to be widely known outside South Africa that black leaders refuse absolutely to discuss a qualified franchise; they will consider only the immediate

concession of "one man, one vote". In the light of the economic histories of most, if not all, African countries since gaining independence, one wonders if, in a country as technologically advanced as South Africa, a qualified franchise initially might not be a safer and more realistic proposition.

If black leaders could be persuaded at least to discuss this proposition as a basis for negotiation, it might prove to be the key to unlock the tragic impasse and thus avoid bloody conflict which could be so damaging to all aspects of life in South Africa.

Yours faithfully,  
J. PARSONS,  
Catesby Farm House,  
Lapworth,  
Warwickshire,  
December 27.

## ON THIS DAY

JANUARY 7, 1922

Arthur Brown King, one of the best Special Correspondents of *The Times* in Ireland in 1921-22, was kidnapped by armed men in Dublin on January 4, 1922. Apparently one of his articles from Cork had given cause for the IRA brigade there, to take such an action. King was driven to Cork and it was only the efforts of Michael Collins and the IRA chief which finally secured his release.

## KIDNAPPED ADVENTURES OF OUR CORRESPONDENT

(From our Special Correspondent - Mr A. B. Kay)

It is a unique experience to be kidnapped, seized in the heart of Dublin, carried 180 miles by armed captors, tried by a military court in the humble sitting room of a typical Irish homestead, and reclaimed by representatives of the headquarters of the Irish Republican Army.

Let me tell the story of my journey from Dublin. At first my captors were taciturn and refused to discuss matters at all, but as we progressed towards our destination, they thawed and, as Englishmen and Irishmen always do when they forget their political differences, we became almost friendly. The commandant in charge of the party - he was so not detected, though whether that was his actual rank I did not establish - was the typical type of adventurer.

I shared a bedroom that night with two of my escort, who were determined to carry out their orders not to let me go out of their sight. I told the chief of the escort that I suspected that the reason for my kidnapping was that the article on Cork had given offence to certain members of the Republican Army in the region, and that it might be alleged that I had spoken to no one competent to speak of the feelings of the Army. I mentioned the name of a person with whom I had had a conversation and the officials who were to conduct the inquiry. After tea the Court assembled in the little sitting room, and the charge was formulated against me, that I had published news concerning the Army which had not been authorized, and that the views put forth did not represent the views of the Army in Cork.

The Commandant of the First Cork Brigade declared that he was responsible for my arrest, and in a fashion he acted as counsel for the prosecution. The evidence against me was the article which I had written from Cork, the copy being marked with ink where the passages were complained of. I was asked if I had talked with any officers or men of the Army, and my reply was that I had sensed the atmosphere of the South. I said that I had held a conversation with an officer in Cork, whom as a stranger I looked upon as a competent military authority to "put me wise" to the feeling in military circles.

Naturally one did not expect any man holding an official position to give an interview in the ordinary meaning of the term, but it is possible by conversation to elicit ideas. The form in which those ideas are put forth is the concern of the writer. I told my story, and the *linkon* officer was called. He admitted that I had had conversation with him lasting between half an hour and an hour, but denied that he gave permission for an interview. It was his word against mine, and the Court might reasonably be described as unimpressed. Curiously enough, I found that my other witness had also experienced a singular lack of interest in the conversation between the official and myself, and he confessed himself quite unable to recall any of the statements made. That was unfortunate, but there it was.

I was asked to retire from the room while the Court considered its verdict. After a very considerable interval, I was asked to return, and was then informed that if I chose to give a statement that I did not interview officers and men of the Republican Army (the *linkon* officer not being regarded as an active officer) I should be allowed to go; otherwise I should be deported. I made a statement and was allowed to depart, and the whole party motored some dozen miles to Cork. Here I was met by the deputation from Dublin, who strongly resented the action of Cork in its carrying out their plot in the metropolitan area.

## The age of chivalry

From Mr Merlin Minshall

Sir, Chivalry can easily be cancelled out by the by-laws of organisations like the GLC.

Travelling recently in a Zondoo bus I got up and gave my seat (although I am a nudging 80) to a lady. At that moment the conductor comes down from the top deck and shouting, "No standing", throws me off.

Annoyance is thus further aggravated when the huo queue, which only a minute before I had been heading, says unanimously: "Back of the queue!" Yours, with disillusion,  
MERLIN MINSHALL,  
The Old Bakery,  
Stoke-Ferry,  
Kings Lynn,  
Norfolk,  
December 29.

## Flipping one's lid

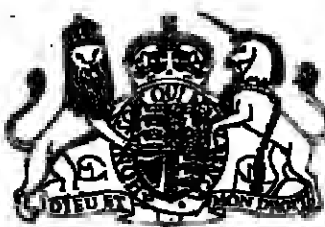
From Mr David H. Hall

Sir, A seigneurial inclination of the head is the most demonstrative form of greeting to be essayed by the wearer of a beret.

Any attempt to adjust the headgear will inevitably result in a heavy fall from one's bicycle with consequent damage to the onions depending therefrom.

I am, Sir, yours etc,  
DAVID H. HALL,  
59 Western Road,  
Oxford,  
December 31.





## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**SANDRINGHAM**  
Journey 6: Divine Service was held in Sandringham Church this morning.

The Archbishop of York preached the sermon.

Today being the Feast of Epiphany a Sung Eucharist was held in the Chapel Royal, St James's Palace, when the customary offerings of Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh were made on behalf of the Queen by Colonel Gerard Leigh and Captain Michael Barrow, RN (Gentlemen Ushers to Her Majesty).

The Reverend Canon Anthony

### Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. P. Grove and Miss C. J. Mack  
The engagement is announced between Roger, son of Mr and Mrs F. E. Grove, of Shipley, West Sussex, and Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs L. F. Mack, of King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Dr G. T. Houlby and Miss J. L. D. Nedderman  
The engagement is announced between Guy, younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs T. T. Houlby, of South Shields, and Jenny, only daughter of Dr and Mrs R. M. Nedderman, of Cambridge.

Mr P. S. Laakey and Miss H. E. P. West  
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs Raymond Laakey, of Great Harwood, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, and Helen, daughter of Mr and Mrs Christopher West, of Cromer, near Stevenage, Hertfordshire.

Mr D. D. McGeorge and Miss S. E. Kahnell  
The engagement is announced between Douglas, Donald McGeorge, FRCSd, elder son of Mr and Mrs S. D. McGeorge, of Bramhall, Cheshire, and Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. H. G. Kuhnell, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Major S. H. C. Marriot and Miss A. D. H. McMonnies  
The engagement is announced between Simon, elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel I. Marriot, of Fordingbridge, and Anna, daughter of Wing-Commander and Mrs D. I. McMonnies, of Liss, Hampshire.

Dr R. G. M. Morris and Miss H. A. Lewis  
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs R. W. Morris, of Old Harlow, Essex, and Hilary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs I. D. Lewis, of Ashford, Surrey.

Dr P. W. Newman and Miss A. V. Moxham  
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs E. Newman, of Harrow, and Angela, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. V. Moxham, of Stanwell, Middlesex.

Mr R. B. C. Ogilvie and Miss C. M. Noble-Jones  
The engagement is announced between Robert, elder son of Dr and Mrs B. M. Ogilvie, of Blackwater, Surrey, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. J. Noble-Jones, of Umseki, East Herts, Surrey.

Mr D. R. W. Potter and Mrs N. E. Saunders  
The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs W. E. Potter, of Dorset, and Mary, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs W. J. Irwin, of Manchester.

Mr R. M. Toyne and Miss V. L. Meek  
The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Toyne, of Wadsworth, Sussex, and Victoria, daughter of Mr and Mrs Wilfred Meek, of Tenterden, Kent.

Mr P. L. Williams and Miss S. M. E. McFall  
The engagement is announced between Paul, younger son of the late Mr Stanley Williams and of Mrs L. Williams, of Little Court, Old Oxley, Surrey, and Selina, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Gordon McFall, of Great Easton, Dunmow, Essex.

Mr J. C. S. McClean and Miss J. A. Young  
The engagement is announced between James, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. S. McClean, of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, and Jacqueline, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs M. J. Young, of Haslemere, Surrey.

Mr J. H. Witchell and Miss S. E. Drennan  
The engagement is announced between Roger, elder son of Mr and Mrs H. H. Witchell, of Boldridge Farm, Tebury, Gloucestershire, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Drennan, of 24a Upper Malone Road, Belfast.

Mr R. W. Allen and Miss P. A. Blackstone  
The engagement is announced between Roger, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. W. Allen, of Bratfield-on-Green, Northampton, and Pamela, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. F. Blackstone, of Mears Ashby, Northampton.

Mr R. D. Andrews and Miss E. R. A. Falls  
The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs A. D. Andrews, of Buss House, Eversley, Hampshire, and Roselle, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs H. P. L. Falls, of Les Issues, St John, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Mr R. F. G. Baird and Miss J. M. Barry  
The engagement is announced between Roderick, younger son of Mr W. H. G. Baird, of Strealey, Berkshire, and Mrs H. M. Baird, of Sunninghill, Berkshire, and Julia, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs G. W. S. Barry, of Edinburgh.

Mr M. A. Barker and Miss M. T. Pinheiro Touceira  
The engagement is announced between Michael Anthony, elder son of Mr and Mrs Walter Barker, of Oporto, Portugal, and Maria Teresa, only daughter of the late Senhor Francisco Luis Touceira and Dona Maria Luisa Touceira, of Lisbon, Portugal.

Mr W. R. Box and Miss P. J. Hunt  
The engagement is announced between William Roderick, of Emsworth, Hampshire, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs Dudley Box, and Patricia Jane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Hunt, of Knights, Enham, near Andover, Hampshire.

Mr R. W. Carruthers and Miss H. I. Powell  
The engagement is announced between Robert, second son of Mr and Mrs Malcolm Carruthers, of Frank, East Sussex, and Helen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs James Powell, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Dr J. C. Evans and Miss J. L. Sampson  
The engagement is announced between Jeremy Charles, son of Mr and Mrs John Maxwell Evans, of Rookswood, Gillingham, Guildford, and Jane Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Sampson, of The Old Inn, The Hough, Stamfordham, Northumberland.

Mr S. G. Franks and Miss S. Bagnall Smith  
The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs G. R. Franks, of Epsom Downs, Surrey, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Bagnall Smith, of Garsington, Oxford.

### Birthdays today

Mr Hunter Davies, 49, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, 34-35 New Bond Street, W1A 2AA Tel: (01) 493 8080

Watches, 10h: 10.30 am: Clocks and Watches.

Sotheby's Conduit Street

Tues. 8h: 2.30 pm: Chinese Ceramics and Works of Art.

Wed. 9h: 10.30 am & 2.30 pm: Furniture, Works of Art, Silver and Objects of Vertu.

### Dinner

Royal Institute of British Architects  
The President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr Michael Manser, and Mrs Manser gave a dinner party at the Institute on Thursday, January 3. Those present were: Viscount and Viscountess Escher, Viscount Caldecote, Professor Karl Miller, Mrs Claire Tomalin, Mr Michael Frayn, Mr Christopher Hogwood, Mr Edward Cullinan, Mr John Lyall and Mr Patrick Harrison.

### Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr John Dele, Headmaster of Tottenhall College, Wolverhampton, to be Chairman of the Society of Headmasters of Independent Schools from January. He succeeds Mr Dick Gould.

Mr Kenneth Taylor, to be a member of the board of Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations and the Crown Agents Holding and Realization Board.

### Marriage

Mr A. P. Bess and Miss A. Jeacock  
The marriage took place on Sunday, January 6, of Mr Andrew Paul Bess, son of Mr and Mrs I. Bess, of Overbridge, Glamorgan, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Jeacock, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Jeacock, of Hanton Green, Warwickshire.

### Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs William Courtauld was baptized Lily Perina Victoria by the Rev Christopher Courtauld at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, on January 3. The godparents are the Hon Nicholas Beatty, Mr Richard Cooper, Mrs Louise Fordham, The Hon Emily Hare and Mrs Nicholas Samuelson.

### Marriage

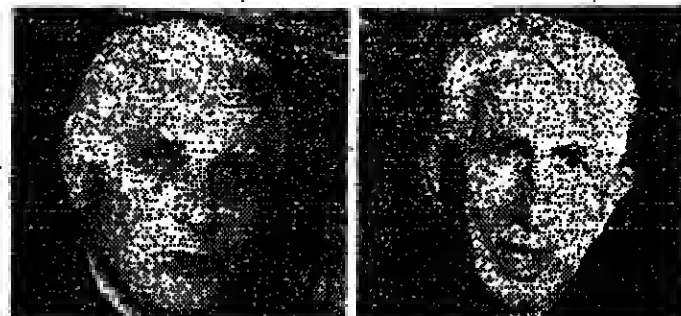
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## Clifford Longley

# Catholic swing to conservatism



Catholic barons: Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger (left) and Cardinal Basil Hume.

The Roman Catholic Church has a *fin de siècle* feeling to it, a sense that the age of change and reform instituted by the Second Vatican Council may have come to an end, and all the widows opened by Pope John XXIII are being shut again by his present successor.

Last year brought new evidence of this transformation of atmosphere. Liberation theology was attacked by the Vatican's Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, whose head, Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger also found time to disparage one of Vatican II's most important innovations, the national episcopal conferences.

Progress towards church unity while strides were made by Opus Dei in increasing its ultra-conservative influence, Pope John Paul II asserted more forcefully than ever his insistence that contraception was immoral, and there were several key conservative appointments. The whole mood is different from five years ago.

Nevertheless, the swing towards reaction and conservatism is more marked in Rome than elsewhere. But the dispersal of authority away from the centre began by Vatican II never reached the point where Roman tendencies were of only Roman interest.

An idea once invented, however, cannot be dismantled. The Second Vatican Council happened: the new code of canon law is based on it. An entire generation of priests has grown up who feel no nostalgia for the old ways, whose vocation was to serve a Vatican II church and no other, and who are visibly at a loss even to understand, let alone to

sympathize with, the present retreat at the centre.

There is, notwithstanding this, a minority of new young ultra-conservatives in the seminaries. But these "young fogies" seminarians seem to be more a psychological quirk than a new movement. So long as the seminary curriculum, those who teach it, and the general ethos of such colleges continue to be shaped by post-Vatican II attitudes, the future of Catholicism must surely be set in that direction whatever Rome does.

The present Pope may be an instinctive reactionary, but he is not a very efficient one. There is an ideal image from the start of the Second World War, a news film of mounted Polish cavalry charging German tanks, sabres drawn.

It is not absurd, nor indeed insulting - to suggest that the Pope could have been one of them. When the Polish government was about to suppress Solidarity, he is said to have threatened to arrive at Warsaw airport, uninvited, challenging them to arrest and imprison him, alongside Solidarity's leaders.

He is, in other words, a Chopinesque romantic figure, a

lover of great symbolic gestures in his case, by means of dramatic journeys overseas. But such gestures and such visits, usually leaving little visible trace, neither did Chopin drive Russians out of Poland with opus 10, nor 12. To turn history requires skill, other than the theatrical, and the Pope is not a great leader, nor a great administrator.

At its top, the Roman Catholic Church is not short of barons, powerful men in their own right. Cardinal Ratzinger is one of them, but most have a base away from Rome. In his discreet way, Cardinal Basil Hume, of Westminster, is another. Were there a papal election in the next five years he would be one everyone's short list.

Cardinal Lorscheider, of Brazil, who stoutly defended liberation theology against Cardinal Ratzinger, is one, too, as is Cardinal Casaroli, the Vatican's secretary of state. They are the "heavyweights" by minds of their own. Cardinal Casaroli took the unprecedented step of disavowing himself publicly from Cardinal Ratzinger's offensive against liberation theology.

The Roman Catholic Church

## Holborn's choice



Bricks and honze: The Rev John Gaskell, Vicar of Holborn, London, inaugurating yesterday a striking bronze at St Alban's Church, Holborn, of Christ being raised from the dead. It is the work of Hans Feibusch, aged 87 (Photograph: John Voos).

## Royal Ascot

The Royal Meeting at Ascot will take place from June 13-21. The list for applications opened on January 1.

Those wishing to apply for Royal Enclosure vouchers should apply personally to the Royal Ascot Club, 10, St James's Palace, London, SW1 1BP, before April 30 stating the full names of those members of the families who require vouchers and their ages if between 16 and 25 years.

New applications must apply before March 31 and will be sent forms which should be completed and signed by a sponsor who has been granted vouchers for at least eight previous years. No forms will be considered if they are returned late or incomplete.

In the event of the list of new applicants being over-subscribed, it may be necessary to hold a ballot for Gold Cup Day, June 20. If this should occur, new applicants would be informed of the result in May.

In the enclosure ladies will wear formal day dress with a hat which must cover the crown of the head and gentlemen will wear morning dress with top hat, or service dress.

## Appointments in the Forces

**THE ARMY**  
HONORARY CONSULTANT: Mr Paul C. K. Yue has been appointed honorary consultant in paediatric surgery to the British Military Hospital, Hong Kong. CAPTAIN M. A. Bell to HQ RFLD, as Senior Chaplain, W. B. P. to HQ RFLD, as Senior Chaplain.

**ROYAL AIR FORCE**  
AIR COMMODORE: T. H. Storer, an Director of Operations at RAF Lyneham, has been appointed Director of Operations at RAF Lyneham. AIR COMMODORE: C. E. Evans to HQ RFLD, as Senior Chaplain, W. B. P. to HQ RFLD, as Senior Chaplain.

**ROYAL NAVY**  
VADM: J. C. Campbell to HQ RFLD, as Senior Chaplain, W. B. P. to HQ RFLD, as Senior Chaplain.

## Medal winners

The Royal Horticultural Society has awarded the Victoria medal of honour in horticulture to Mrs K. N. Dryden, of Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, and Mr L. R. Russell, of Richmond Nurseries, Winklesham, Surrey.

## OBITUARY

### LORD BLACK

Leader in British commercial vehicle industry

Lord Black, of Barrow, in Furness, who died on December 27 at the age of 91, had in his time filled virtually every position in the British commercial vehicle industry from apprentice engineer to Chairman of the Leyland Motor Corporation. Starting in 1949 he oversaw a series of mergers in the bus and truck sector, culminating with the inclusion of most of the major British names in the car industry, which led to the creation of British Leyland.

Born on January 12, 1893, William Rushton Black's career spanned two world wars and a period of complete change in his industry. Having joined Leyland in 1908 as an apprentice in the shipyard in Barrow in Furness, he became in 1924 works manager of Vickers Crayford, which was involved in vehicle body building. This job he described as having been one of the happiest in his career.

He loved close contact with men and machines, and all his life retained a warm interest in "the works" and those who manned them, to whom he was known at all times as "Bill". In 1928 he was appointed general manager of Weyman Motor Bodies; then in 1928 he accepted an invitation to join Park Royal Vehicles as general manager and a director, eventually becoming chairman.

Black's ability to progress in new surroundings was one of his distinguishing characteristics. When Park Royal was taken over by Associated Commercial Vehicles, he joined the board and later became its chairman. The subsequent merger of Britain's two largest vehicle manufacturers, ACV with Leyland, brought for him the chairmanship of that com-

pany and the achievement of his dreams - for the British commercial vehicle industry.

Black made no secret, however, of his disquiet at the later plan to merge Leyland with British Motors, "as I felt strongly that 'goods and passengers' did not mix, but his loyalty to Leyland prevailed and he played a major part in that merger.

He was knighted in 1958, and was made a life peer in 1968, including in his title the name of his beloved Barrow in Furness. He was president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers in 1953; Chairman of the National Research Development Corporation from 1957 to 1969; president of the Road Transport Engineers for two years to 1962; a member of the Queen's Award Advisory Committee; a director of Chessington Zoo; and a JP for Middlesex from 1951 to 1960.

Bill Black was a warm and approachable man. He will perhaps be best remembered by an enormous circle of friends in all walks of life, whom he had encouraged and helped, for his unwillingness to give a little ground to achieve a major objective.

He married in 1917, Patricia Dallas, who died in 1976. They had a daughter who survives him, and a son who was killed in action in the RAF in 1944.

## LOVRO von MATACIC

the National Orchestra of Montecarlo.

His London debut came in 1954 with the Philharmonia Orchestra. That led to several recordings with the same orchestra, including a famous *Widow with Schwarzkopff* and several records of Russian music. These were made under the aegis of Walter Legge, an enthusiast for the conductor's work; he also engaged him to direct a set of *The Girl of the Golden West*, with Nilsson in the title role.

Matacic returned to London and the Philharmonia in the 1980s, and his performance of the Viennese repertoire, particularly the symphonies of Bruckner, were newly acclaimed. In Bruckner he had a firm grasp of structure and line, and an ability for allowing the music to expand to its natural proportions without exaggeration.

The other side of his musical personality accorded with the lighter, effervescent qualities called for by Johann Strauss and Lehár.

He was also a composer, and recently had new choral works performed in Tokyo, Zagreb and Monte Carlo under his own baton.

## M MICHEL MAGNE

Michel Magne, the French composer who wrote many film scores has died in hospital in France aged 54.

A child prodigy, Magne studied at the Caen Conservatoire and in Paris and made his debut at the age of 16, conducting his own band. He also wrote a concerto for piano and orchestra at 16, an oratorio and a symphonic suite at 17, and went on to conduct several bands which he formed for the performance chiefly of his own works, in which jazz came to play a major role.

In 1952 he created something of a sensation with his own septet at a Paris concert. In the same year he began to make his reputation as a writer of film-music, with the score for Roger Vadim's *Warrior's Rest*, starring Brigitte Bardot.

He wrote the music for several Vadim films, including the re-make of *Les Rois du 1967*, and out of a total of some 90, for such distinguished directors as Bernard Borderie (the *Angeli* series), Luis Buñuel (*Belle de Jour*), Gavras (*The Sleeping Car Murders*, seen on British TV) and Robert Hossein (*Les Mistratres*).

He wrote the music for the Francoise Sagan ballet *The Broken Date* in 1958 (televised by the BBC in 1964).

Magne was one of a number of French composers, among them Michel Legrand and Georges Delerue, who made a decisive contribution to the renaissance of the French cinema in the last 30 years.

## SIR RICHARD LEVINGE

Major Sir Richard Levinge, 11th baronet, MBE, died in hospital in Norwich on December 27. He was 73. He was a former deputy managing director of Arthur Guinness, Son and Company, Ltd.

Richard Vere Henry Levinge, only son of the 10th baronet, was born April 30, 1911 and educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford where he was Dornus Exhibitioner. He served in the Second World War in the

Levat Scouts and on the Staff and was mentioned in dispatches in 1945. He was president of the Salmon and Trout Association.

He married in 1935, Barbara Mary, daughter of G. J. Kidston. They had two sons and three daughters. He married secondly in 1976, Jana Millward.

He is succeeded by his elder son, Richard George Robin Levinge.

## MR WILL PAYNTER

Dr Hywel Francis writes: There is an important oversight in your comprehensive obituary on December 13 of Mr Will Paynter, former general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers. Mr Paynter rejoined the Communist Party in 1977 and remained an active member until his death.

It was typical of the man that he made no great display of leaving or rejoining the only party of which he was a member for most of his adult life.

Lady Massey, widow of Sir Harrie Massey, FRSE, Emeritus Quain Professor of Physics, University College, London, died on December 26. She was Jessica, daughter of Alex and Alice Mary Barton Bruce, of Western Australia, and she was married in 1927. Her husband died in 1983.

## GENERAL ROBERT E. CUSHMAN

General Robert E. Cushman, Jr. who was Commandant of the United States Marine Corps from 1972 to 1975, died at Fort Washington, Maryland, on January 2. He was 70.

One of the most decorated veterans of the Second World War, Cushman served in Vietnam from 1967 to 1969. He was then Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency for three years.

Mr Victor "Duggie" Dumbrell, MVO, who was Court Correspondent for the Press Association from 1972 to 1977, died on January 2. He was 72.

Lady Stocks, widow of Sir Denys Stocks, CB, OBE, died on January 1, in her 90th year. She was Margaret, daughter of John McKane, and she was married in 1922.

# LOTHEBY'S

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Sotheby's Conduit Street

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Wed. 9h: 10.30 am & 2.30 pm: Furniture, Works of Art, Silver and Objects of Vertu.

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Thinking of Selling?	Type of Sale	Next Sale	Closing date & Enquiries
Some of our specialised sales are listed here. If you have an item you wish to include in these or any other sales please telephone (01) 493 8080 Ext. 123 for details.	Collection Items	Chertsey, 20th March	11th Jan. Anne Convery
	Collectors Art	London, 25th April	14th Jan. Jack Francis
	Japanese Works of Art	Pulborough, 29th Feb.	13th Jan. Neil Davis
		London, 22nd May	



THE TIMES

## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Continuous devaluation is policy we can't afford

Floating exchange rates have again allowed Downing Street the luxury of rejecting specific measures to prop up the pound. To put all the blame on the dollar and not respond at all to sterling's weakness is a luxury we can't afford.

The strong dollar may have dominated currency markets for most of the Reagan years, but the pound has also resumed its long-term weakness. Over the past 12 months, sterling has fallen by 8 per cent against the mark and the franc, by 13 per cent against the yen and by 11 per cent overall. That is a substantial devaluation compared with the famous 14 per cent 1967 cut in the fixed rate, made to account for the loss of competitiveness accumulated over many years.

Experience in the sixties taught exchange rate by financial means, such as juggling interest rates, spending and trade, is doomed to failure in the long-run if there is a mismatch between the relative strength and competitiveness of an economy and its exchange rate. Indeed, the stop-go tactics applied to keep sterling's parity at \$2.80, by attacking the symptoms rather than the cause of pressure on the pound, merely damaged the economy further.

The tide of international money flows, first from oil, later bolstered by the removal of currency controls and the advance of electronic trading, reinforced that lesson, sweeping away fixed exchange rates and making it harder for any single country to do more than damp movements by interest rate changes and intervention, as the Bank of England discovered to its cost in 1976. Attempts to reverse rather than merely manage fundamental strength or weakness are likely to prove expensive failures.

These practical lessons have now been well learnt in Britain. Perhaps they have been learnt too well. It is one thing to recognize the supremacy of the market and the undue influence of the dollar, which have rightly ruled out conventional exchange rate targets. It is quite another to leave sterling to find whatever level it may and professing indifference to the result.

This is a mistake. The Chancellor may not worry about what the market does, but the market worries about what he and his agents at the Bank of England both do and say. Indifference can lead them to give the wrong signals to the market. The resulting erratic changes in sterling affect both the real economy and the scope of policy. And it is both illogical and foolish to set the market up as the arbiter of sterling's value, and then ignore its judgment on the state of the economy and policy.

The Bank of England's public pronouncement, at a moment when sterling was weak, that there was no need for any rise in interest rates, set off the summer run, forcing a massive and harmful interest rate correction. Mr Nigel Lawson's insistence, before a Commons committee five weeks ago that a strong exchange value for sterling did not figure in his definition of sound money, provided the background for weak oil prices, poor economic and monetary figures and Bank of England resistance to a market rise in interest rates to give the bears of sterling their latest picnic.

Sir Terence Beckett's comforting message for the CBI that sterling's fall is having no greatly damaging effects on industry rings hollow. It might carry more conviction if the CBI had been more sanguine when sterling temporarily hit the roof and pushed chunks of industry up the

chimney in 1980. It would still be wrong. Industry may not be noticing cost inflation, but is losing out on the benefits of lower commodity prices ignored the fall in costs then experienced by Germany and Japan. Now that the productivity slowdown is boosting our wage costs again, industry is in danger of stepping back into the vicious circle again that requires continuous devaluation to remain competitive.

That is one message from the markets. The other, more urgent, is that Mr Lawson is kidding himself if he thinks the money supply is well under control. The markets could be wrong. Recent figures have been distorted as usual and the year's money growth was always expected to be more than usually skewed towards the first nine months. The Bank of England could still pull it off in the gilt-edged market. Tomorrow's figures, which may force the rise in bank base rates to 10 per cent or above which was held at bay last week, will not resolve that dispute.

But few even among the more charitable analysts and forecasters expect £M3 growth to end the financial year much under the 10 per cent ceiling on its target range. And 10 per cent money growth is no great achievement when the miners' strike has left the economy growing slower than expected. At this stage of the cycle, with profits running 18 per cent higher than the previous year and real earnings rising again, the economy should not require the money supply to grow faster than money output. The less charitable fear that the Chancellor is subtly shifting from a money to an interest rate target in his new drive to cut unemployment.

The authorities do not help matters by blaming the weak pound on the dollar and oil prices. North Sea oil has become a convenient alibi to allow us to continue to suppose that sterling is a unique currency whose exchange value can be distanced from the state of the economy and policy. In this, oil fills the same role as the sterling area in the old days. But sterling is not so special. Oil made the pound strong in 1980, but high interest rates drove it to absurd heights. Then there was a genuine conflict between monetary policy and exchange rate management. Now both point in the same direction. There is no excuse to deny the old rule of sound money: it is daft to ignore any financial measure that is jumping around too far, and too fast.

The long-term downgrading of our money terms of trade is a measure of our continuing economic weakness. If we are to make the second stage of transition to that virtuous circle of a rising exchange rate and sustained growth in living standards with falling inflation, we must either continue rapid productivity growth or make dramatic cuts in the dole queues to boost output relative to demand and ease fiscal constipation.

So the onus is on the Chancellor and his colleagues to pull out every trick in the taxman's book and to employ every crafty manipulation of social security, every possible juggling act with public expenditure to achieve the greatest impact on unemployment in the shortest possible time. A falling pound boosts state oil revenue. But it is far more likely that getting people back to work is more likely to permit sustained cuts in interest rates than that playing fast and loose with money and sterling is to deliver jobs.

**Graham Searjeant**  
Financial Editor

## Videos, vegetables add USM variety

By Derek Pain

About a dozen companies are poised to join the Unlisted Securities Market.

They range from Spafax Television Holdings, which produces video programmes to Whitworth's Food Group, a fruit and vegetable business. Others include the Synapse computer group and Bennett and Fountain, an electrical group.

Spafax was started as an in-house video service. Mr Timothy Norman, chairman of a group with 250 salesmen at more than 30 branches, decided to use video presentations to strengthen head office communication with the sales force.

Spafax is being floated off through Huchens Harrison and Co, the modestly sized stockbroker which is rapidly acquiring a reputation for USM issues.

The former parent, engaged in the sale of engineering parts through direct van-selling to more than 100,000 outlets, is effectively placing shares. About 80 per cent of the company's capital is being placed with Mr Nicholas Alwyn and Mr Nicholas Tresilian, the two Spafax executives largely responsible for the development of the company, each holding 10 per cent shareholdings.

The company has moved from a £74,000 loss in 1981 to

profits of £258,000 in the year ended March 1984.

Whitworth's, being placed by Springhouse Kemp-Gee the stockbroker, pre-packs vegetables.

The company is the creation of Mr John Allpress, whose family will retain about 75 per cent of the capital after the flotation.

Whitworth's, which also sells Western Europe through its Dutch subsidiary and has an agricultural commodity broking, achieved profits of £807,000 before tax in the year to last September.

Prices, page 19

## Opec weakness puts further pressure on BNOC pricing

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

Opec will not apply sanctions against any of its members who break the cartel's latest production quota and pricing agreement, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti oil minister, said yesterday at the start of what promises to be a crucial week for the future of the oil price.

Speaking in Peking, Sheikh Ali Khalifa reaffirmed that the new and supposedly tougher policing arrangements which Opec agreed at its meeting last month would not mean any change in Opec's traditional policy of enforcing its agreements by persuasion alone. "You cannot have sanctions against sovereign nations," he said.

That admission by such a

senior Opec minister is bound to increase the oil industry's already considerable doubts about whether Opec had either the will or the power to prevent further falls in the oil price. With several American oil companies having slashed their quoted oil prices last week, and North Sea oil also falling to new lows on the spot market, the market pressure for a cut in official oil prices has become intense.

The spotlight will again turn to Britain this week, with the British National Oil Corporation expected to have to show its hand and say whether it is proposing a new cut in the price of North Sea oil. At the Government's bidding, the BNOC has been delaying a

decision on its pricing proposals for this quarter until it has had time to absorb the impact on the market of Opec's latest attempt to shore up its \$29-a-barrel price structure by reining its output.

However, the BNOC continuing to run up heavy losses, and the spot market continuing to signal the need for another drop in the official North Sea price, the delaying tactics cannot be maintained indefinitely. Many traders expect a cut of at least \$1 a barrel within the next few days.

Iranian oil officials, meanwhile, said over the weekend that the new prices for their crude oil would be announced today. Iran is expected to raise its official prices by as much as

\$1 a barrel. Although few western traders or oil companies expect the oil actually to be sold at the new price.

Recent industry estimates suggest that as little as five million barrels of oil a day is being sold by Opec producers at the official price, with the remainder of their output - some 12 million barrels a day - being sold at an open or effective discount.

One big uncertainty in the oil market equation remains the weather. The winter so far has been relatively mild, but if the cold that afflicted most of western Europe at the weekend persists, it could push up oil demand and put a prop under prices.

## Henry Boot in £40m rail deal

By Our City Staff

Henry Boot International has won a valuable slice of a multi-million pound contract to supply the track for a new railway system in Singapore.

The Singapore Mass Rapid Transit Corporation has awarded the contract to a joint venture group consisting of Henry Boot International, Gammon (Hong Kong), and Singa Development of Singapore. Henry Boot's share, the second-largest contract awarded as part of the construction project is worth about £40 million.

Estimated to take about four years, the work will involve the construction of 195km of track, in-tunnel, on-viaduct, and at ground level.

Mr Alastair Duncan, managing director of Henry Boot International, part of the publicly-quoted Henry Boot and Sons group, said: "It is a fairly conventional system of track, although in those areas close to dense population it is being floated on a concrete base with special resilient pads to reduce vibration and noise."

The contract is the biggest in Henry Boot's order book. Last year it clinched a £25 million contract to build a superstructure of a multi-storey freight station at Hong Kong's Kwai Chung container terminal, the world's largest.

## IN BRIEF

## 4% forecast by Kaufman

Mr Henry Kaufman, of Salomon Brothers, said in New York that he expects the US economy to expand at an inflation-adjusted rate of about 4 per cent this year. He said: "1985 will be reasonable", and forecast a rebound of the American economy in the first half of the year.

## Merrill denial

"Merrill Lynch has denied 'emphatically' London rumours that it intends to bid for Mercantile House, the financial services group whose US investment banking subsidiary is Oppenheimer Securities.

## Doubling up

Mutual funds and other investment companies must from April 30 report significant developments to the US Securities and Exchange Commission twice a year instead of once.

## Cruzeiro cut

Brazil, which has 223 per cent inflation, has again devalued the cruzeiro. Cut 72 times in 1984, it is devalued from today by a further 1.85 per cent, to 3,244 to the dollar.

## Motor cycle plan

Harley-Davidson, the Milwaukee motor cycle builder, is seeking financial backing to make the machines in Birmingham, which now has assisted area status. The plan could provide 1,000 jobs.

## Dunlop gains Pegi backing for rescue

By Cliff Feltham

Dunlop Holdings has finally swung its leading shareholder, Pegi Malaysia, behind its financial reconstruction plan, but the new chairman, Sir Michael Edwards, still has to placate the army of small shareholders who seem unlikely to accept the scheme.

Pegi Malaysia, which owns 26 per cent of the company, has indicated its willingness to go along with terms, which are bound to involve a drastic dilution of equity.

The Dunlop Shareholders' Association, which is meeting Sir Michael in what will be a tense encounter later this week, has been concerned all along that small shareholders should not lose out to the creditor banks.

Professor Robert Pritchard, a spokesman for the association, said: "We had been hoping to be able to influence the package but now we just look at it when it comes out. But we shall not hesitate to try to mobilize support if we think the terms are inequitable."

The association has been lobbying for the banks to retain their loans in the company as a gesture of confidence, and although it has not put forward any concrete proposals of its own - mainly because it feels it has been denied access to the necessary information - it would have preferred to see a rights issue later in the year.



Sir Michael Edwards: tense encounter

Dunlop would not disclose the proposals put together by Sir Michael and the 46 creditor banks. But they are likely to involve the banks converting a large chunk of their loans into a new convertible loan stock, writing down in the existing share capital, and a rights issue.

Dunlop said the discussions with Pegi Malaysia, which stands to make a hefty loss on its shareholding, had been "very complex, but conducted on a friendly basis".

The Japanese group, Sumitomo Rubber Industries, which bought Dunlop's tyre operations in Germany as part of the group's retrenchment in Europe, has announced that it will invest 50 million marks (£16 million) in the business this year, more than the former parent spent in the previous two to three years.

## US NOTEBOOK

## Facts belie optimism on recovery

Pollyannas who say we are going to have a good strong recovery this year are too optimistic. Consider the following facts:

1. While short-term US interest rates have fallen dramatically, there has been no such proportionate drop in medium and long-term yields.

At the end of August, 90-day Treasury bills were yielding 10.65 per cent and Federal funds were 11.5 per cent. By the week of December 21, T-bills were down to 7.83 per cent yield, and Federal funds were 8 per cent. Yet the long-term treasury yield over the same period fell from 12.68 per cent to 11.59 per cent - a drop of 10 per cent.

The yield on five-year treasury securities dropped from 12.79 per cent at the end of August to 10.92 per cent in the week of December 21.

The reason for this change is partly the result of the abandonment by the Fed of its mistaken policy of holding up the funds rate quite artificially from April through August, as part of its equally mistaken policy of imposing a money freeze.

2. The world is now on a dollar standard and everything is judged by reference to the dollar. An important ingredient to the forecasts of those who have been telling us that there will be a strong recovery in early 1985 is the suggestion that the dollar is going to decline and that this will stimulate the domestic goods-producing industries in the United States. If, however, the dollar fails to weaken, an important, even vital element in these optimistic forecasts is gone.

3. Commodities are very weak. This week, gold breached \$300 in New York. On Thursday, gold fell briefly under \$300 in London and touched \$301.40 for the January futures contract on Comex. There is a prospect that large gold positions held by thousands upon thousands of speculators who bought gold at \$300 in 1982, will be liquidated.

The Commodity Research Bureau index of commodity futures prices has fallen sharply to little more than 240.

4. The collapse of the world oil market has only just started. It has some distance to travel. I find it very difficult to imagine how such grim conditions in almost all commodities markets, coupled with a totally dominant dollar and continuing high medium and long term interest rates can translate into a strong recovery and resurgent inflation.

Maxwell Newton

## WE STOP AT NOTHING

## MONDAY'S MEETINGS

- 8:30 a.m. Cornwall Communications Ltd - directors' plans for USM listing (take our new USM video).
- 10:30 a.m. Office - presentation on P.W./Reuters Treasury Management Workshop (Speak to Graham Davis, Brown International, re February course).
- 12:00 a.m. Review progress on George Brightwell Engineering audit.
- 12:45 p.m. Lunch - Chamber of Commerce - Fothergill re Freeport seminar.
- 2:30 p.m. Industry Specialists meeting - Building Society developments, 1985.
- 4:00 p.m. Hilary Longton - staff appraisal/counselling.
- 5:00 p.m. To Lane Industries - present results of VAT study.
- 7:30 p.m. Office - pick up 2nd draft of Windsor Chemicals annual report (Board meeting tomorrow).
- 9 p.m. Nothing.

Price Waterhouse  
Business Needs Experts.

## MARKET SUMMARY

## STOCK MARKETS

Friday's close and change on week  
FT 100 1214.6 (+11.0)  
FT 100 1214.6 (+11.0)  
Bargains: 23,078  
Dated USM: 103.84 (+0.3)  
New York  
Dow Jones: 1184.96 (+19.21)  
Tokyo  
Nikkei Dow: 11,558.06 (+15.48)  
Hong Kong  
Hang Seng: 1282.30 (+76.63)  
Amsterdam: 187.71 (+4.7)  
Stocks: AD: 721.4 (-4.7)  
Frankfurt  
Commerzbank: 1112.7 (+4.8)  
Brussels  
General: 160.53 (+2.23)  
Paris CAC: 161.4 (-1.0)  
Zurich  
SKA General: 323.30 (+0.30)

## GOLD

London fixing  
an \$303.45m-\$383.15  
close \$301.25-\$301.75 (281-281.50)  
New York  
Comex \$298.75

## BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Berkeley and Hay Hill Investments, Carlo Eng. Ellis and Everard, FH Tomkins. Final: A. G. Barr.  
TOMORROW - Interims: Brassey, Mountbatten Group. Final: Winterbottom Energy Trust.  
WEDNESDAY - Interims: Assoc. Daries, Bessap, Moorgate Inv. Trst. Final: Guinness Peat, Robt. Home, Johnson and Firth Brown, M and G Duell Trust.  
THURSDAY - Interims: Ashdown Inv. Trust, British Telecom, Electronic Rentals, Howden, Jones Stroud, Ldn. Inv. Trst, Magnat and Southern, Mebon, Thorn-Emil.  
Finals: Dewhurst and Partner, Moreau Higgs, Radiant Metal Finishing, Vain Poffen Inter-national.

FRIDAY - Interims: Peter Black Higgs, Oldacre, Multitone Elect. Ranners, Stead and Simpson. Final: Associated News Higgs, Circaprint, Daily Mail and Gen. Trust.

## CURRENCIES

Friday's close and change on week  
London  
£: \$1.1538 (-0.0089)  
£: DM 3.8519 (+0.0019)  
£: SwFr 3.0296 (+0.0206)  
£: FF 11.1689 (-0.0101)  
£: Yen 282.44 (-0.0101)  
£: Index: 72.9 (-0.3)  
New York  
£: \$1.1505  
£: DM 3.1560  
£: Index: 145.6 (+1.0)

## INTEREST RATES

London  
Bank Rate: 9% - 9 1/2%  
3-month interbank 10 1/2% - 11%  
3-month eligible bills 9 1/2% - 9 3/4%  
buying rate  
US:  
Prime Rate 10.75%  
Federal Funds 6 1/2%  
3-month Treasury Bills 7.84%  
(7.80%)  
Long bond 100% (100 1/2%) yield

## Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank 9 1/2%  
Adam & Company 9 1/2%  
Barclays 9 1/2%  
BCCI 9 1/2%  
Citibank Savings 9 1/2%  
Commodity Cds 9 1/2%  
Co-operative Trust 9 1/2%  
C. Home & Co 9 1/2%  
Lloyds Bank 9 1/2%  
Midland Bank 9 1/2%  
Nat Westminster 9 1/2%  
TSB 9 1/2%  
Williams & Glyn's 9 1/2%  
Citibank NA 9 1/2%

\* Mortgage Rate Rate  
7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 6 1/2% £10,000 up to £50,000 7 1/2% £50,000 and over 8%



## Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

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Arkansas	714	2.3	2.3	2.3
California	1,000	1.4	1.4	1.4
Delaware	100	1.4	1.4	1.4
Florida	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Georgia	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Idaho	100	1.4	1.4	1.4
Ill. & Penn. Hwy	100	1.4	1.4	1.4
Indiana	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Iowa	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Kansas	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Michigan	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Minnesota	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Mississippi	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Montana	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Nebraska	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Nevada	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
New Hampshire	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
New Jersey	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
New Mexico	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
New York	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
North Carolina	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
North Dakota	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Ohio	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Oklahoma	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Oregon	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Penn. Hwy	100	1.4	1.4	1.4
Rhode Island	100	1.4	1.4	1.4
Texas	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Utah	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Vermont	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Virginia	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Washington	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
West Virginia	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Wisconsin	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Wyoming	200	1.4	1.4	1.4

[illegible]

FN	208	-10	4.2	4.8	11.8
Garner Booth	179	-8	11.1	4.2	8.3
Hausman Strm.	34		5.1	1.0	3.7
Lambert/Hornth	280		7.2	2.8	8.0
Newbold & Barker	87	+9	5.8	8.1	14.8
Pulaski	52	-1	8.6	8.0	7.2
Strong & Fisher	143	+8	8.7	8.0	8.8
Stylo	143	-5	3.2	2.2	8.2

Alfred Tunt	310	+2	10.3	3.3	10.5
Alfred Bros	105	•	7.3	6.7	72.9
Banks (John)	71		4.3	3.8	9.0
Baskerville (A)	75		6.3	5.5	12.5
Becker	100	•	8.3	7.5	12.5
Bulmer & Lums	35	-1	5.0	4.3	9.3
Carpetis Int	30		6.4	5.9	12.3
Conc's Perfor	140	+3	8.8	8.3	17.1
Cornish	82		5.4	4.7	10.1
Countess	125	-3	6.3	5.7	12.0

[illegible][illegible]

TOBACCO				
SAT	540	-13	122	2.5
Imported	101	+6	11.6	2.3
Domestic "B"	128	+15	2.9	2.8

Pre-owned bicycles at Potomac Outdoors in the  
Potomac, MD. The store is an outdoor sports  
store adjacent to Lake Manassas. No significant



د ١٥٠٠ څخه زيات











CRICKET: KAPIL DEV RETURNS IN THE LAND WHERE YESTERDAY'S VILLAIN BECOMES TODAY'S HERO

# England depart a volatile scene, leaving India in Gavaskar's dogcart

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Calcutta

After the third Test match had ended in the inevitable draw here on Saturday, the Indian selectors announced the return of Kapil Dev to play in the Test starting in Madras next Sunday. While they were doing so, the Indian team had to run the gauntlet of an angry public as they returned to their hotel, England, for their part, were cheered along the route.

It was not that England owed their popularity to the cricket they had played, rather was it a consequence of the cricket that India had not played. Those who follow the game on the sub-continent, whether in India or Pakistan, are notoriously

This, though, had been a case of extreme provocation. It is a match best forgotten and that is bad luck on Azharuddin, the maker of an century on his Test debut. Gavaskar says it will be his last cricketing appearance in Calcutta unless Bombay should need him here for the Ranji Trophy. There is not another Test match scheduled for Eden Gardens until 1987-88, and the chances are that Gavaskar will have retired by then anyway. There is always the World Cup, though, in 1987.

Gavaskar has scoffed at a suggestion that the police brought him to Calcutta when he did last Friday afternoon for fear that the crowd would get out of hand. All the same, after India had bowled England out for 276 just before tea yesterday, he left the ground ahead of his team for a rendezvous with the Indian selectors. Although subsequently unrepentant, he was told in no uncertain terms that the game is a lot bigger than Gavaskar. It was not at all the jolly post-test Durbar. The chances are, I think, that Gavaskar will not lead the Indian side to Melbourne for next month's one-day jamboree.

Besides Kapil Dev, Ashok Mahipal has been brought into the Indian party for Madras. Gaekwad, who has a fractured finger, and Prasad, who is omitted from the side that played in Calcutta, are his replacements. Gaekwad's fracture, inflicted by Cowans, is his first, despite his having done battle many times with the West Indian fast bowlers. It will be a proper Indian side again with

Kapil Dev plays in Madras

his last of the tour, and Gower plays again. Nothing would suit England better than for their captain to run into form. Donald Carr, Peter May and Charles Palmer, the Test and County Cricket Board's top brass, will be in Madras to discuss, among other things, the possibility of an under-25 tour of India next winter. It is an admirable scheme. They will also find much lobbying going on for the right to stage the final of the next World Cup, to be played jointly in India and Pakistan. Politics permitting, the final is certain to be in India, Bombay and Calcutta are keen to have it.

By tradition Bombay is the main cricketing centre of India. It is also more accessible and has the better hotels. Calcutta's claim is based on the fact that they have the largest stadium in the country. A crowd of 80,000 could be guaranteed. On balance, Bombay looks to have the stronger case, though after the events of recent days Calcutta is due a favour.

For three-quarters of an hour Gavaskar brought a touch of panache and authority to it, only to get himself out trying to chop an off break to third man. Lamb made some strong hits without even looking fully at the batsman. In the second innings, 30 years almost to the day, I saw about Colin Cowdrey's first Test hundred, scored at Melbourne in his third Test match. Yesterday Christopher, his son, appeared as if for the third time, had played himself in well enough to raise hopes of history repeating itself when he was leg-before, trying to pull a straight off break. He plays so differently from his father that comparisons are pointless. But it was another best missed.

Only Gavaskar to have the measure of Sivaramakrishnan, whatever the leg spinners' figures may suggest. Of the two off spinners in the match, Gavaskar looked more likely to take wickets than Pocock. Without bowling as accurately, he bowled Robinson, who was pushing defensively forward, between bat and pad. Robinson, by all accounts, has been looking a very good player, and he was due for an off day. Gavaskar kept his end up for 20 overs, to no one's surprise. Ellison was out to an improbable left-handed return catch by Chetan Sharma and Edmonds nicked a short ball to first.

In 107-77, when there was little likelihood of as much as an hour's play on the last morning of the corresponding match, 70,000 people still turned up to watch India being beaten. The size of yesterday's crowd - the ground was more than two-thirds full - was an indictment of the way Shastri had batted on Thursday and of Gavaskar's indifference. Those who turn out in force in Madras. The match there should be a much better one, not least because the pitch usually has some pace in it, and all being well a day's play will not be lost to rain.

Meanwhile, England meet South Zone in a four-day match starting in Hyderabad this morning. It is from the south that most of the great Indian spinners have come. Sivaramakrishnan, who could himself be one, is from there, but he is being given the week off. French gets a game, conceivably

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Dejon is the wicketkeeper impersonating a cartwheel as he gathers a throw from Richards

## Unbeaten century by Haynes

Melbourne (AFP) - Desmond Haynes, the West Indian opener, scored his side to a memorable victory with an unbeaten century against Australia in the first of the World Series Cup one-day matches here yesterday.

In an effortless batting display the West Indians scored 241 for three wickets off 44.5 overs after Australia had made 240 for six from the maximum 50 overs.

Haynes was unbeaten on 123 after destroying the Australian fast bowlers in the early part of his innings. The West Indian was unanimously voted man of the match. He was joined by Gordon Greenidge at deep backward square leg off Joel Garner when the score had reached 147.

Border went on to become Australia's highest scorer with 73 and Boon made a creditable 55, the two sharing a fourth-wicket stand of 115.

The pick of the West Indian attack was the fast bowler, Joel Garner, who captured three wickets for 41 off his 10 overs. The all-rounder, Eldine Baptiste, on the other hand, had 73, hit off his nine overs, and took only one wicket.

Yesterday

Yesterday

Yesterday

Yesterday

Yesterday

Yesterday

Yesterday

## CROSS-COUNTRY

## Running fast unbeaten and free

By Pat Butcher

Tim Hutchings has two narrow escapes from being caught speeding in Belfast on Saturday. Hutchings' pre-race incidents are becoming as newsworthy as his victories. His win on a frosty course in Northern Ireland on Saturday maintained his unbeaten record in five major cross-country events this season. Hutchings missed his planned debut in the 10,000 metres at the Northern Ireland 10,000 metres on Saturday, arriving at 4pm on the day of the race. Then, two days ago, he arrived at the start with police escort after they had encountered him on a previous occasion. Hutchings was then fined a penalty on the Northern Ireland 10,000 metres. Fortunately, he did not want his autobiography on a speeding ticket, so he saved his name, only to find that Mur and Kierma were after his number in the race itself.

In the best xenophobic tradition of the Englishman, Irishman and Scotsman, Hutchings has told from London. Hutchings ran out the winner, but Muir, the Scottish champion, and Kierma, one of the Irish marathon revelations of the Olympic Games, had their own success stories.

Kierma employed the same tactics that took him to a prestigious ninth place in the Olympic marathon. His colleague, John Treacy, won the silver medal in his first marathon. Kierma started steadily on the last five-mile stage, joined the leaders on the second lap, and forced the pace on the penultimate lap.

Even Hutchings admitted, that had the Scot managed to open up more than the five-mile lead that he had, then the Englishman may have succumbed. But Hutchings plugged the gap, got away on the last short incline a kilometre from home, and won by 25 metres.

Muir is well on the way to optimum form for the world championships in Lisbon in March, and Hutchings informed the English selectors that, at this point, he flies to New Zealand next Sunday for three months' warm-weather training. He does not wish to be considered for Lisbon. He has been told, however, that if he changes his mind before the English championships - the selection race - on March 2, he will most certainly be added to the team.

With the likes of Dave Clarke, who beat Hutchings in a road race last week, and Mike McLeod, the Olympic 10,000 metres silver medalist, who is in such good form, plus Jock Richards, whose fourth on Saturday has finally confirmed the tremendous promise he showed as a junior, and Julian Custer and Simon Martin, prospects for England in the team championship still look good.

RESULTS: Hutchings (England) 22min 55sec; Muir (Scotland) 23:10; Kierma (Republic of Ireland) 23:17; J. Richards (England) 23:21; M. Custer (England) 23:22.

By far the most impressive performance of an exciting afternoon was that of Wing and A Prayer. Franchise rode the 5-4 favourite, and he was in the lead for much of the race. He was nearly caught by the 10-year-old clear at the final flight. David Steel's recent experience but timely purchase showed a fine blend of speed, stamina and courage by being sent Allick and the Haddies to be decisive.

John Jenkins, the trainer, put the merit of this win in a nutshell when he said yesterday: "What pleased me so much was that after having had to wait for so long, he was nearly caught by the 10-year-old clear at the final flight. There's a £10,000 race for four-year-olds at Chesham in three weeks' time. He's got to be there, and he's got to be the victor."

The Epom trainer went on to complete a double for the third time during the week. The 10-year-old clear at the final flight. There's a £10,000 race for four-year-olds at Chesham in three weeks' time. He's got to be there, and he's got to be the victor."

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## RACING

## Mordaunt faces a weighty problem

By Michael Seely

Novelty, cash and older established methods. Mordaunt has been making an appetising dish on the Roan Restaurant sponsored day at Sandown Park on Saturday. The fresh and dashing talents shown by Richard Draxwood, aged 28, in his farewell hand of West Tip to the Canby Damsy in the Mordaunt Trophy were well complemented by the maturity exhibited by John Franchise as the six-time champion National Hunt jockey took all the independence of race and experience when winning the Toworth Hurdle on the Daily Express (Triumph Hurdle favourite, Wing and A Prayer).

Draxwood kept West Tip up to his work throughout for two reasons. He not only had to ensure a strong enough gallop on the final hill to enable West Tip to make the most of the 25th and 26th fences, but he also had to ensure that the Canby Damsy was kept in the lead. West Tip went to the Canby Damsy, but he was not the Canby Damsy. West Tip went to the Canby Damsy, but he was not the Canby Damsy.

The moment of truth arrived at the third fence from home when West Tip and the Canby Damsy were both in the lead. West Tip went to the Canby Damsy, but he was not the Canby Damsy. West Tip went to the Canby Damsy, but he was not the Canby Damsy.

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## BOXING: BRITISH CHAMPION TRIUMPHS

## European title for Honeyghan

Perugia (Reuters) - Lloyd Honeyghan, of Birmingham, won the European welterweight championship here by knocking out the title holder, Gianfranco Riva, of Italy, with a decisive combination only seven minutes into the bout.

Honeyghan and Riva were on even terms until the Jamaican-born Briton suddenly sprang at the Italian, who was in the lead, and landed a decisive combination only seven minutes into the bout.

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## SKIING

## Wenzel defies icy track to win World Cup slalom

La Morgia, France (Reuters) - Andreas Wenzel, of Liechtenstein, won a slalom on here yesterday in the first World Cup slalom during the season to be staged in the Pyrenees. Wenzel was fastest in the first run, clocking 1:24.49, and he was also fastest in the second run, clocking 1:24.49.

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## SWIMMING

## East Germans break three world records

Facetville, Arkansas (Reuters) - East Germany kept up its domination of the US swimming international tournament last night, winning five of the nine events. Sven Lodziewski, aged 19, won his fourth individual freestyle event in four times, the men's 400 metres in 3:51.56. He also won the 200 metres in 1:57.58.

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## BASKETBALL

## New team with a mature attitude towards final

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## IN BRIEF

## Award for Miss Hardcastle

Sarah Hardcastle has predictably been named "swimmer of the year" by the British Swimming Coaches' Association, following her double Olympic medal triumph. The 15-year-old Exeter swimmer became the youngest British medal winner at the summer Olympic Games when she took the 400 metres freestyle silver medal, as well as the bronze in the 200 metres in Los Angeles.

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## JOCKEYS

## Leaders over jumps

John Jenkins, the trainer, put the merit of this win in a nutshell when he said yesterday: "What pleased me so much was that after having had to wait for so long, he was nearly caught by the 10-year-old clear at the final flight. There's a £10,000 race for four-year-olds at Chesham in three weeks' time. He's got to be there, and he's got to be the victor."

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## RACING

# Duggan can double up on improving Emperor Charles

By Maudslayi (Michael Phillips)

Emperor Charles won his first race over fences in some style at Sandown and today he will be the second leg of a double at Nottingham for Fred Winter, the trainer, and Jimmy Duggan, his jockey. Having got on so well with Emperor Charles in his last race Duggan deserves the chance to win the Nottingham Champion Novices' Chase on him.

Earlier in the day Duggan will also partner Gamber's Cup in the First Division of the Annesley Novices' Hurdle, principally because Winter's first jockey, John Francome, cannot do the requisite weight. Bought out of Guy Harcourt's stable for 36,000 guineas in the autumn, Gamber's Cup, who had respectable form on the flat, showed sufficient promise on his debut under

Earlier in the day the Daleside Conditional Jockeys Handicap Chase may well be won by Swift Albany for the second year in succession. He was out of depth in the race dominated by Green Bramble on his last visit to Nottingham, but today's opposition is not nearly so tough.

Finally, Mr. Snaught, a resolute winner by eight lengths at Carlisle on New Year's Day, should be suited by the distance of the Fillydye Handicap Chase and he looks poised to defy a penalty at the expense of Mid Day Gun and Greenbank Park.

## Nottingham prospects bright

The meeting scheduled for Sandown today has been cancelled because of frost. However, prospects for today's card at Nottingham are good. A course spokesman said that they could have raced there yesterday and no inspection in place.

The meeting at Warwick on Saturday was called off after an early morning inspection. This followed the cancellation of Saturday's card at Haydock Park on

### NOTTINGHAM

GOING: good to soft.

1.15 DALESIDE CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HANDICAP CHASE (21.20s)

2m 6f (8 runners)

12.00.44 GREENWATER (C) (M. Moore) 11-11-10 Mandy Harcourt

12.01.10 SWIFT ALBANY (C) (J. Harcourt) 11-11-10 Mandy Harcourt

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## PERSONAL SECRETARY

(25-35)

This small City-based office of a Japanese oil company requires a highly competent secretary with a good educational background, preferably to degree standard, to assist the General Manager. Applicants must possess first-class secretarial skills, an excellent command of English and the ability to work cheerfully on their own. Duties include shorthand, typing, general office administration, telefaxing and operation of a switchboard.

We offer a salary of £9,500 neg + £1.50 hrs per day, paid overtime, 4 weeks holiday p.a. and interest free season ticket loan.

Please write with CV to:  
Mr. T. Fujita,  
United Petroleum Development Co. Ltd.,  
St. Alphage House,  
2 Fore Street, London EC2  
No Agencies

## JCR JANE CROSTHWAIT

RECRUITMENT LTD

HOLLAND PARK/REILING/

HAMMERSMITH/CHISWICK - £9,500

Our clients, a leading international in the information field,

are looking for a highly motivated and energetic individual

to join their team in a private office with good security facilities.

They have asked us to recruit the following positions:

MARKETING SECRETARY/ASSISTANT (no shorthand)

with WP experience for a busy director working throughout

Europe.

RECEPTIONIST, smart and well groomed, with some typing

ability and a good phone manner.

GRADUATE SECRETARY/PERSONNEL ASSISTANT to

work with a busy and active office.

SECRETARY with working knowledge of German and good

English shorthand/typing skills to work for a senior Vice

President.

SENIOR DIRECTOR'S PA/SEC with good shorthand/typing

to handle a busy senior executive's office.

For further details please contact Jane Crosthwaite,

21 Beauchamp Place SW3 - Tel: 015812977

## Ask Alfred Marks

We are pleased to announce that we have new positions in

the following areas. We have a wide selection of vacancies offering

excellent opportunities and salaries in all areas of commercial

life.

PA TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

£9,000

A subsidiary of a large company requires a mature audio

secretary for its London office. The successful applicant will have

the ability to write own correspondence, completely organise the

MD's day and supervise other staff. Age 30-45. For private

consultation please telephone Miss Beverly Joseph on 626 5582.

PARTNER'S SECRETARY (LEGAL)

£9,500

Our client, a City solicitor, is looking for an extremely high calibre

legal secretary with good all-round commercial experience.

Shorthand and typing not essential although speed of

70wpm is required. Age 25+.

For an immediate appointment please telephone Miss Pauline

Joseph on 01-426 5582.

ALFRED MARKS RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Plantation House, Suite 308

Rood Lane, London EC3

## DIRECTORS SECRETARY

£9,000

We are a leading advertising agency and are seeking an experienced and mature

secretary to work for our development director &amp; his group.

As well as the usual secretarial tasks the job will allow ample opportunity

to become involved with the work of the group including researching for the

Director &amp; assisting with preparation of presentations.

Ideally the person we seek will have experience on the IBM displaywriter but it

is not the case must be prepared to learn to use the word processor.

Excellent secretarial skills are required together with an interest in advertising

and the ability to work well within a team.

We offer a friendly working environment with a subsidised restaurant/club

company store.

If you are interested please send a CV to Hilary Edgley, Personnel Depart-

ment, 41 Waterloo Square, London, W1

SECRETARY £9,000

Public Relations Company

Young vibrant person is required to work for this exciting P.R. Company. Good salary 9/0.

Please ring Mrs. Clark on 01-236 8882.

Alfred Marks Recruitment Consultants.

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# La crème de la crème

## PERSONAL ASSISTANT £10,500

A top tip PA position working at Main Board level in a substantial Public Company. You will be required to give the Director concerned a total PA, admin and secretarial service which will also involve considerable liaison, much of it confidential with the subsidiaries and other Main Board PAs. Applicants 25-35 years must have had proven senior level PA/secretarial experience, understand the need for absolute discretion when required. Altogether an excellent PA position for a discerning PA 100/60 vpm.

## DUTCH OR GERMAN £10,000

Very much a PA position calling for a seasoned PA who can converse in either Dutch or German. You will be expected to totally organise a mid-90's Dutch national who is responsible for developing corporate finance business trips and client visits. Applicants should be aged 25-30 years and enjoy working on their own initiative in a sophisticated fast moving environment where each day is both different and challenging. Only a little bit - 90/60 vpm. Excellent benefits inc. paid overtime.

## 499 9175

## MacBlain

## RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

16 Hanover Square, London, W1.

## A BRIGHT FUTURE £9,000

Shortlisted not to be seen until you join this international recruitment organisation as the Secretary to their Managing Director. This position has arisen due to reorganisation and recent recruitment, as prospects are excellent. You'll enjoy a great deal of client liaison and a full PA role. An 'A' level education and 5 years' admin ability is essential. Some experience of a W/P would be preferred.

## MOVE INTO BANKING £8,200 + bonus

A very prestigious Merchant Bank seeks a well organised, efficient Secretary to their Director of the Investment Director. This is one of the highest and most exciting areas of the bank and will offer the opportunity to have much client and liaison on responsibility. You'll enjoy a great deal of client liaison and a full PA role. An 'A' level education and 5 years' admin ability is essential. Some experience of a W/P would be preferred.

## 01-499 8070 West End

## Elizabeth Hunt

## RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Is Your C.V. Doing Its Job?

Whether your secretarial background your C.V. is vital to job-seeking success. Now until the end of January you can have your C.V. professionally prepared and receive three copies individually typed - all free of charge. For details please write to Gail Watson, or telephone 01-499 1232.

## Gordon Yates Ltd.

15 Old Bond Street, London W1 (Secretarial Consultants)

## General Appointments

## WEST END

A vacancy has arisen for a trainee broker. The successful applicant will be aged 22+ and of a smart appearance. No previous experience necessary as full training will be given. For a confidential interview ring Peter Ross on 01-409 3013.

## 19th Century Art Gallery requires

Part-time Assistant 2 days a week. Please apply in writing to David Galleries, 221 Regent Street, St. James's, London SW1W 8AL.

## INTERESTED IN ASTRONOMY?

Future forecasts for 1985 are looking for a manager to run the 21 retail computer astronomy centres in the West. Candidates must have a good knowledge of astronomy, be able to give advice on equipment, and be able to give advice on equipment. For details contact Peter Ross on 01-409 3013.

## IF YOU ARE YOUNG AND AMBITIOUS

then you should be interested in this exciting opportunity to work for a leading international company. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and will have the opportunity to develop your own ideas and initiatives. For details contact Peter Ross on 01-409 3013.

## THE MEDIA SOCIETY have

a vacancy for a trainee editor. The successful applicant will be aged 22+ and of a smart appearance. No previous experience necessary as full training will be given. For a confidential interview ring Peter Ross on 01-409 3013.

## CANNIBALS/SALES

Great potential for high earnings. We are looking for a salesperson to sell our unique product. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and will have the opportunity to develop your own ideas and initiatives. For details contact Peter Ross on 01-409 3013.

## SW6 OFFICE MANAGER

Up to £15,000 p.a. Fast moving management consultants are looking for a professional. The successful applicant should have management experience and will already have been solely responsible for running a busy office and for acting as the Managing Director's right hand.

## KNOWLEDGE

4 Port Street, London SW1 (Rec Cons)

## PRESIDENTS P.A.

£10,000. Leading international investment bank urgently needs a highly experienced P.A. to assist their new President.

## PERSONNEL P.A.

£7,500 + Mortgage. Progressive Merchant Bank requires a secretary/administrative assistant to join two Personnel Officers in a rapidly expanding staff department.

## FOOD GLORIOUS FOOD

A very well known company in the food sector is looking for a young, enthusiastic Secretary to their Managing Director. This is one of the highest and most exciting areas of the bank and will offer the opportunity to have much client and liaison on responsibility. You'll enjoy a great deal of client liaison and a full PA role. An 'A' level education and 5 years' admin ability is essential. Some experience of a W/P would be preferred.

## 01-236 372 City

## 01-499 8070 West End

## Elizabeth Hunt

## RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

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### Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

## CHOICE

6.30-7.30 and 7.30-8.45 am Colin Barry 1, 6.00 Ray Moore 1 including 6.15 Pause for Thought 8.05 Ken Bruce 1, including 8.45 Pause for Thought, 10. Jimmy Young 1, including 12.30 FA Cup Fourth Round Draw, 1.05 Sports Desk: David Jacobs presents The Race of Champions 1, including 1.45 Hamilton 1, including 2.02-3.02 Sports Desk, 3.30 Music All the Way (Ray Davis Orchestra 1, 4.00 David Hamilton 1, including 4.02-5.05 Sports Desk, 6.00 John Dunn 1, including 6.02 Sports Desk, 6.45 Sports and Classified Results (m only) 8.00 Alan Del 1, 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton (Jazz) 1, including 9.55 Sports Desk, 10.00 Cinema Scrapbook (b) 1971-10.30 Star Sound, 11.00 Brian Marples presents Round Midnight (stared from midnight) 1.00 am Nightdrive, 3.00-4.00

News on the half hour from 6.30 am until 9.30 pm and at 12 midnight 6.00 Adrian John 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates. 12.00 pm Gary Davies including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.30 Steve Wright 5.00 Bruno Brookes including 5.30 Newsbeat 7.30 Janice Long 10.00-12.00 am John Peel. VHF RADIOS 1 & 2 4.00 am. With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 am With Radio 2.

Chansons de Venise; Francis  
Rout & A Woman Young and  
Old; Delibes's *Ballet*; Suzuki;  
Ode of l'almée; Anvil; Les Filles  
de Cadix.

11.55 BBC Welsh SO (under Mags,  
with Pierre Hesch (piano))  
Rossini's overture *L'italiana in  
Alcan*; Mozart & Piano Concerto  
No 7; Regier's *Ballet suite Op 130*  
News.

1.05 BBC BBC Lunchtime Concert:  
Dolmè String Quartet play  
Mazur's *String Quartet in F, K 594*  
and Robert Simpson's *String  
Quartet No 7*.

2.00 Music Weekly: includes and  
assessment, by Denis Arnold, of  
Baldassare Galuppi; and Michael  
Hurd on the songs of Frank  
Bridge [r].

2.25 BBC *Delibes's Suite's march*

Week on 4. A I Eugene Frase

in G. K. 301 (Luca/Bilson); Brahms  
and Strauss Songs of Opheelia  
(S. Walker, mezzos); Elgar's  
Symphony No. 2.

4.45 News.

5.00 Manly for Pleasure: another of  
Jeremy Sepman's selections of  
music.

6.30 Organ for Organ: Gillian Wier, in  
Hillington Church, plays works by  
Valente, Zupol, Frescobaldi,  
Pasquini, Scarlatti and Rossi.

7.00 Russian Piano Sonatas: Jean-  
Louis Steuermann plays Scriabin's  
Sonata No. 5; and Prokofiev's  
Sonata No. 7.

7.30 Handel's *Allagrio*, il Penseroso ed  
il Moderato: part one. With the  
Regina Baroque Singers and  
Players (under Kraemer). Soloists  
are Thomas Seaton, Patricia  
Kivell, Bruce Smith, Gillian

**World at One:** 1

interval at 8:35.  
8.35 Letter from Zemlinbaw: a talk by the historian David Carré.  
8.55 Handel: l'Allegro, il Penseroso ed il Moderato, the second part.  
10.10 The Associations of War: Peter Robinson gives the fourth of five talks about T S Eliot's four Quartets. The reader: John Frawley-Robbins.  
11.00 Chillingham String Quartet: Wilhelm Stenhammar's Quartet No 3, Op 18; Hilding Rosenberg's Quartet No 5.  
11.57 News. Until 12.00.

**Radio 2**

On Medium wave. I also VHF stereo.  
News on the hour. Headlines 5-30 am.

**CIES: Radio**  
**Wm: VHE-92**

## SION VARIATIONS

**ULSTER** As London except:  
10.25am Wheatshe and the  
Chopper Bunch. 10.50 Island Wildlife.  
11.40 Professor Kitzel. 11.50-12.00  
Toytrain. 1.20pm Lunchtime. 1.30 Film:  
Broward Junction (Ave Gardner). 3.30-  
4.00 Three Little Words. 5.15-5.45  
Blockbusters. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster  
5.30-7.00 Lifestyle. 12.15am News.

**TSW** As London except: 10.25am  
Mountain habitat. 10.40 Tarzan  
11.30-12.00 Rock of the 70s. 1.20pm  
News. 1.30 Lunchtime live. 2.00-4.00  
Film: Assassination Bureau (Oliver

1.5 Interval. 2.45  
4.15 Last Ca

**GRANADA** As London except:  
10.25pm Matt and  
Jenny, 10.50 Sinkin' Ya, 11.45-  
12.00 Sport Bitty, 1.20pm Granada  
Reports, 1.30 Film: "Abbott and Costello  
Meet Frankenstein", 3.00 Protectors,  
3.25 News, 3.30-4.00 Scramble!, 5.15-  
5.45 Blockbusters, 6.00 Scramble!, 6.30-  
7.00 Granada Reports, 12.20pm  
Clockdown.

**BORDER** As London except  
10.25pm World War  
In, 10.50 Quantum Leap, 11.35-  
12.00 BMX Band, 1.20pm News, 1.30-  
4.00 Film: Heroes of Telemark (Kirk  
Douglas), 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters, 6.00  
Lookaround, 6.30-7.00 Take The High  
Road, 9.00-10.00 Minor, 12.15pm  
News, Clockdown

**EDITORIAL**  
for 1990

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